

# The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 147.—Vol. V.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1838.

[PRICE 6D.]

**POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.**  
**MR. KIRKMAN** begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that the SALE, announced for Wednesday, the 27th instant, is POSTPONED, in consequence of the preparations making for the Festivities of the Coronation. Due notice of the day upon which it is to be held will be given, and printed particulars may be had seven days previous to sale, at the office of Mr. Kirkman, Mine and Mineral Estate Agent, 12, Pancras-lane, London, or of his Agents in all the principal towns in England.

**VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.**  
**MR. KIRKMAN** is instructed to offer to PUBLIC COMPE-  
TITION, at his next Periodical Sale of Mineral Properties, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a variety of SHARES in some of the most important and promising MINES in CORNWALL, including

**TRISAVAN,**  
which has yielded and divided a profit amongst the fortunate proprietors exceeding Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

**NORTH ROSKEAR,**  
which is well founded in all necessary and useful machinery and materials, worth by estimate from £12,000 to £14,000, and is now giving dividends every two months.

**MARAZION,**  
which is now in full operation, and from which regular and large dividends may be expected in the course of the present summer.

**FAST POOL,**  
which is now making large returns, and promises in a short time to be one of the most productive and profitable mines now working.

Also in Italian Beagle, Trevas, Trevaskis, Polgreen, Perran Consols, South Towan, South Polgooth, British Silver Lead, Harmony and Montague, Trevels, Trevor, West Wheel Jewell, Treleigh Consols, Cornwall United Mining Association, Providence Mine (St. Ives), Wheal Providence, Gwinnar, and many others.

Printed particulars may be had seven days previous to sale (of which due notice will be given), on application to Mr. Kirkman, Mine and Mineral Estate Agent, 12, Pancras-lane, London; or of his Agents, in all the principal towns in England. Shares in the above, and many other mines, at all times for Sale by Private Contract.—12, Pancras-lane, June 11.

**VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.**

**MR. LEIFCHILD** has received instructions to offer for SALE, by Private Contract, an extremely valuable COAL PROPERTY, in South Wales, affording a most advantageous situation for Copper Works, and the Anthracite Coal being in the immediate neighbourhood, combining a highly important advantage for the erection of furnaces for iron. The mineral is worked at a water level within the distance of a mile from the shipping place of an extensive navigable river, and communicating by easy and cheap conveyance with another first-rate port in the principality. The Coal, which is bituminous, is universally approved of, and the property, which possesses many sources of certain profit, presents a rare and eligible opportunity to capitalists and others wishing to embark in manufacturing requiring the use of coal. A full descriptive particular, with plan of the estate, may be seen by principals applying at Mr. Leifchild's offices, 45, Lothbury, London.

**VERY VALUABLE MINES AND MINERALS, IRON WORKS, COPPER WORKS, FACTORIES, ETC.**

**MESSRS. MURRAY, TATTERSALL, & MURRAY** will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, at the Mackworth Arms, Swansea, on Wednesday, the 4th July next, the third portion of the

**DEMESNE AND MANOR OF NEATH ABBEY,**  
in the county of Glamorgan, amounting to 2401 a. 1 r. 15 p., together with one-third of all the very

**VALUABLE MINES AND MINERALS**  
under the surface, extending from the River Tawe and the Swansea Canal on the north, to the Neath and Swansea Canal and the sea-port town of Neath on the south—a district abounding in approved veins of excellent bituminous coal, ironstone, and fire clay, a considerable portion of which is wrought free of lease. Also,

**ONE-THIRD SHARE IN THE CROWN, CHEADLE, AND MINES ROYAL COPPER WORKS, THE NEATH ABBEY IRON WORKS,**

with the Steam-Engine Factories, Iron and Blast Furnaces, Forges, &c. &c., all in the immediate vicinity of the sea-port and market towns of Neath and Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan.

Printed particulars, with plans, will be published on the 20th May; and for further information apply to Thomas Fox, Esq., Beaumaris, Dorset; or to Messrs. Murray, Tattersall, and Murray, Surveyors and Land Agents, 47, Parliament-street, London. Letters post-paid.

**HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.**

**A CAPITAL TWENTY-HORSE POWER HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with BOILER (20 feet by 5 diameter), made by Taylor and Martineau, in the county of Northumberland, are desirous of increasing the number of Shares in the concern, for the purpose of enabling them to win the low, steady-price of £600 cash, to be paid down at the time of sale. The whole to be removed by the purchaser, and at his sole expense, within seven clear working days from the day of sale. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Barrett's, at their Brass and Iron Foundry, Beach-street, Barbican, London.**

**TREVORGUS MINE.**—Shares may be obtained in the above Mine (on which £5 per share has been paid) at Thirty Shillings per share; the prospects are highly flattering, so much so that several additional miners have been engaged. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to William Trevery, junior, Mining Agent and Share Broker (from Redruth, Cornwall) at his offices, No. 50, Threadneedle-street, London.

**MR. THOMAS ALLSOP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
respectfully announces that he has REMOVED from Old Broad street into the more central and convenient offices occupied by the Blackwall Railway Company, No. 34, Cornhill. \* \* \* T. ALLSOP has at all times the means of effecting purchases and sales in the BLACKWALL, NORTHERN and EASTERN, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER, EASTERN COUNTIES, and CROYDON RAILWAYS upon advantageous terms. Business transacted in the shares of all the Public Companies, and in the more respectable Mines. N.B. A large office to let, 34, Cornhill, London.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—SHARES IN A VALUABLE LEAD MINE TO BE SOLD.**—The proprietors of a current-working and valuable Lead Mine, in the county of Northumberland, are desirous of increasing the number of Shares in the concern, for the purpose of enabling them to win the low, steady-price of £600 cash, to be paid down at the time of sale. The whole to be removed by the purchaser, and at his sole expense, within seven clear working days from the day of sale. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Barrett's, at their Brass and Iron Foundry, Beach-street, Barbican, London.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—An opportunity occurs for Embarling Two Thousand Pounds in a LEAD MINE of the greatest promise, either in one sum or in parts. A steam-engine is already put up, and Ore in considerable quantity discovered, but a further outlay is indispensable for advantageously working it—the reasons for which will be satisfactorily explained, and every particular given, by application to J. Eyre Wyche, Esq., 49, Moorgate-street.**

**A PORTION OF THE ADDITIONAL SHARES of £2 each, PAID IN FULL, in a very promising LEAD MINE, are now offered to the Public at £1 each, in conformity to the resolution passed by the committee on the 15th ult. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. C. Smith, at 32, Three King-court, Lombard-street, who will explain more particularly the present state of the Mine. \* \* \* The privilege of taking these shares cannot extend beyond the 23d instant.**

**ANTHRACITE IRON.**—A Gentleman, having a thorough knowledge of the MANUFACTURE OF IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL, by means of the process now in such successful operation in this district, and well versed in the Management of Collieries, would be willing to undertake the erection or superintendence of Works for the Manufacture of Iron with Anthracite Coal, or the Management of Collieries, either in this country or America. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address (post paid) "A. J.," Post-office, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

**CAPITAL COAL AND IRON MINES TO BE LET.**  
To be LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to immediately, the valuable COAL AND IRON MINES, the property of Walter Wilkins, Esq., M.P., of Maeslough Castle, situated in the parish of Ystradgynaf, and in the farms of Ynysonia and Werf, near Corn Neath, Glamorganshire, and close to and between the works, so successfully carried on, belonging to the Marquis of Bute and William Crawshaw, Esq. Also, the conveniently-situated and excellent COAL MINES, in the farm of Llwyncelyn, and parish of Llanwano, near Newbridge, and upon the northern bank of the Rhonda, the veins of which are, from strict and close examination, found to be five and three feet (below and above) in thickness, and of a very superior quality. The situation of these mines requires no comment. They are at once eligible, easy of access, and highly valuable; the great success of the works, so long and so extensively carried on (around those first mentioned in the parish of Ystradgynaf) by Lord Bute and Mr. Crawshaw, almost ensures a certainty of the mines in question becoming, under proper management, at least equally successful. The coal near Newbridge is, in every point of view, alike eligibly situated, the distance of the extreme point of it is not two miles from Newbridge, and not, therefore, fourteen miles from Cardiff. A railroad is laid on the southern side of the Rhonda, and which will terminate within a few yards of the coal in question, and every facility will thus be at once within the power of the occupier of these coal works. The utmost encouragement will be given to tenants skill and capital. The different properties will be pointed out by the respective tenants on the farms where the mines are situated; and every information will be given, by application (if by letter, postage paid) to Mr. Scott, the agent to Walter Wilkins, Esq., M.P., at Maeslough Castle, near Hay, South Wales.

**TO ENGINEERS, STEAM-PACKET, and other Public Companies requiring extensive Water-side Premises.**—To be LET on LEASE, or the long unexpired term of lease to be sold (forty-five to sixty-one years), a most eligible WHARF, with moorings, &c., of about two hundred and ninety-feet frontage, and good depth of water; several modern built-manufactories, new engine room and shaft, and sundry tenements; situated at Mill-wall, Poplar. For further particulars apply by letter, post paid, to Mr. Hillman, on the premises.

**KENT ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS COMPANY.** Rosherville, near Gravesend.—The directors being now in a position to proceed with the works at the Gardens, also to land and embark passengers at their pier, Rosherville, they hereby give notice, that the bankers' receipts may be exchanged for certificates between the hours of eleven and four o'clock daily.  
**BOYES THORNTON, Manager.**  
Offices, 6, King William-street, Mansion-house, June 13.

**KENT ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS COMPANY.** Rosherville, near Gravesend.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors are ready to TREAT with proprietors of steam boats for LANDING and EMBARKING OF PASSENGERS at their pier, Rosherville, near Gravesend, on the most favourable terms.  
**BOYES THORNTON, Manager.**  
Offices, 6, King William-street, Mansion-house.

**THE AUSTRALASIAN LOAN COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ELECTION OF THE LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on the 5th day of July next, at 2 p.m., at the temporary office of the society, 25, Tokenhouse-yard, London. Any proprietor of not less than twenty shares of the capital stock of the company may be proposed as a director on the day above mentioned, provided he signifies to the undersigned, on or before the 30th instant, his wish to be so proposed.  
By order of the Provisional Committee,  
25, Tokenhouse-yard, London, June 15. **FREDERIC BOUCHER, Manager.**

**ROSE WALL HILL AND GWENS MINING COMPANY.**

**TREASURER—W. T. PHAED, Esq., M.P.**  
These valuable mines will be conducted on the Cost-Book system: they are situated in the parish of Toward, in the western part of Cornwall, and form a continuation westward of the St. Ives Consols, which have produced considerable profits to the shareholders, and are now exceedingly rich. The limits of the present company include the Rose Wall Hill and Gwens sets, the lodes in which have been profitably opened to considerable depths and extent, the produce being of the richest quality.

Arrangements have been made with the Purser and Managing Agent of the Mines respecting supplies, and the contracts to be made with the merchants, which will effectually confine the liability of the shareholders to their subscribed capital. For the full prospectus, plans, rules, and regulations, apply after Monday next, the 18th inst., at the office of Mr. James Hodgson, 3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; and to Mr. George Gillson, Solicitor, Truro.—All letters must be post paid.

**THE LONDON DISTILLERY COMPANY.**

Capital £50,000, in 2000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £10 per share.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.**  
Thomas Desjardins, Esq. William Nicholas, Esq.  
James Coll, Esq.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Vero, Sayte, and Co.  
Solicitor—Rupert Rains, Esq.

The object of this undertaking is to introduce a mode of distillation hitherto unknown, by which the strength of the liquor is materially increased and its purity unequalled, and which is secured by patent.

Arrangements have been made with the patentee, by which the exclusive use of the patent is secured at a small annual payment. An agreement has also been entered into with the proprietor of a distillery who is about to retire from business, for the purchase of the plant and other necessaries of an establishment, situated near the centre of the town, the travellers and clerks of which are willing to continue their services, thus securing the yearly sale of many thousands of gallons of spirits, and in a few days samples of the leading articles may be tasted at the office.

Different from all other companies, it is proposed that as soon as the shares are allotted, a Meeting of the shareholders shall be called to elect directors, who are to be holders of not less than twenty shares each in the company; and to limit the responsibility of the proprietors, an Act of Parliament will be obtained. Applications for shares to be addressed to the committee, at No. 75, King William-street; to the solicitor, at No. 25, Bucklersbury; or to Mr. John Wetenhall, Cophthall-court.

**FULLER'S PATENT TROPICAL WAX CANDLE, SOAP, and OIL COMPANY;** the only manufacture by this particular process in the United Kingdom in which no arsenic is used.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sir John Ross, C.B., &c. Mr. Joseph Brown.  
Captain George Davis, E.I.C. Mr. Henry Cox.  
Matthew Crawford, Esq. Mr. James Jeffray.

Managing Director—Mr. Thomas Fuller.  
Solicitor—C. M. Ullithrope, Esq., 26, Red Lion-square.

Secretary—Mr. James Robinson, at the Offices of the Company.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Cockburn and Co., Whitehall.

The purpose of forming this company is for extending the manufacture of a superior description of candle, already introduced with success to the public. The distinguishing properties of this article are elegance, cheapness, hardness, and durability, with an exceedingly pure and brilliant light, more so than that afforded by the best wax, to which, however, in appearance it bears a strong resemblance. It is capable of sustaining a very high degree of heat, whether arising from climate or otherwise; it requires no snuffing, as it consumes its own wick, and its extreme cleanliness in burning is one of its strongest recommendations. It is peculiarly adapted for reading or writing by, owing to its steadiness in burning, as well as for the reflection of its brilliant light. Incidental to the manufacture of this candle considerable profit will be derived by the company from the sale of the material in block to the trade, and by exporting the same; also from a very superior soap of hard and searching properties, and oil, extracted from the material, for which there is an immediate sale, and it can also be manufactured into the above descriptions of soap.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to the Solicitor of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Company's Temporary Offices, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi.

**SAVOY IRON AND COAL COMPANY.**

Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each, with power in the directors to increase the capital by the issue of 5000 additional shares. Deposit £10 per share. The liability of the shareholders to be limited to the amount of their shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
J. G. Tyrie, Esq. H. J. Blakeley, Esq.  
Robert Passenger, Esq. George Rahn, Esq.

**BANKERS—London:** Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co.; Bristol: West of England and South Wales District Bank; Liverpool: Bank of Liverpool; Manchester: Union Bank of Manchester; Birmingham: Birmingham Banking Company; Paris: Messrs. Andre and Cottier; Geneva: Messrs. Hentsch, Brothers.

**AGENTS—Amsterdam:** George Maes, Esq.; Rotterdam: Messrs. Smith and Guldent. Agent: Antwerp: Charles Breyneque, Esq.

**SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lees and Wells, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.**  
Concessions of iron, copper, and lead ores, coal and other minerals, extending over 250 square miles, in the Duchy of Savoy, having been granted by the Government, it is proposed to erect iron works near St. Germain, about thirty miles from Geneva. There is already a blast-furnace and iron-work upon the concession belonging to the company, capable of making the machinery for the larger works.

Veins of iron ore of excellent quality, with extensive beds of anthracite coal above them, varying in thickness from nine to twenty-five feet, and extending over a space of more than ten miles, have recently been opened.

The mines are in open galleries, whereby the usual heavy expense of drainage by machinery is avoided.

Pig-iron may be manufactured at about £3, and bar-iron at less than £8 per ton. The selling price of bar-iron in Savoy, where there is a protecting duty of £11 per ton, varies from £26 to £30; in Switzerland it is about £22; and in France £18 per ton.

In addition to the present consumption of iron in Savoy and the adjoining countries, which is great, the circumstances of a Railroad having been decided upon between the Lakes Geneva and Neuchatel, and another projected from Turin to Genoa, must afford great advantages to this company.

Means have lately been discovered by which anthracite coal is made applicable to the manufacture of iron, as well as to domestic purposes. As the price of fuel at Geneva and in Savoy is extremely high, the only supply of bituminous coal being derived from Lyons, an immense market is open for the consumption of the article. The annual gain of a large sum may also be reckoned upon from the lead and copper mines of the concessions, which are known to be rich and abundant. Asphaltic abundance, and may therefore be procured at a very small expense.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Lees and Wells, solicitors, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and at the offices of the company, 68, Old Broad-street, City, where detailed prospectuses may be obtained.

May 28. **C. F. SMITH, Sec.**

**THE THAMES TUNNEL,** entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, is open to the public daily (except Sunday), from Nine in the morning until dusk. Admittance—One Shilling each. Both Archways are brilliantly lighted with Gas, and the descent is by an easy staircase. The Tunnel is now upwards of 780 feet in length, and is completed to within a distance of 140 feet of low water mark on the Middlesex shore.

By order, **J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company.**  
Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, June.

N.B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour, from Gracechurch-street, Fleet-street, and Charing-cross; also, by the Woolwich and Greenwich Steam-boats, from Hungerford, Queenhithe, Dyer's Hall, and Fresh Wharf, every half-hour; and by the Railway Carriages from London Bridge, at every hour.

**THE ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

Capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50.—Deposit £3 per share.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE AND TRUSTEES.**  
James Holford, Esq., London Wm. Chance, Esq., Birmingham  
John Masterman, Esq., ditto H. Van Wart, Esq., ditto  
William Borradaile, Esq., ditto John Bibby, Esq., Liverpool  
E. J. Coates, Esq., ditto George A. Brown, Esq., ditto  
S. A. Goddard, Esq., Birmingham Francis B. Ogden, Esq., ditto, United States Consul

With power to add to their number.

**BANKERS.**  
Masterman, Peters, and Co., London  
The Birmingham Banking Company, Birmingham  
The Royal Bank, Liverpool

**Solicitors—Kearsey, Hughes, & Thomas, London; Lowndes & Robinson, Liverpool.**

The practicability of navigating the Atlantic by powerful steam vessels, and effecting a passage from the port of New York to the shores of Great Britain with tolerable certainty in ten or twelve days, having been fully established, it can scarcely fail immediately to increase the intercourse between the two countries to an unprecedented extent.

The trials that have been made by the spirited owners of the Great Western and Sirius steam ships, deserve the praise and encouragement of the British and American public; but when it is considered that, of these vessels, one is confined to the port of Bristol, and that the other occupies a portion only of the attention of a company, it will be admitted that they must prove quite inadequate to the conveyance of the thousands of passengers who yearly cross the Atlantic, and who have hitherto taken their passage in sailing vessels. These sailing vessels, as far as passengers are concerned, must now give way to their powerful rivals, the steamers.

It is therefore proposed to establish a company that shall confine its capital and energies to the conveyance of passengers and goods, with the greatest possible punctuality and dispatch, between London, Liverpool, and New York.

**PLAN OF OPERATION.**

To build four or six vessels of from 1000 to 1500 tons, upon the most approved principle of the greatest proportionate steam-power, and fitted in a style combining elegance and comfort.

That one of these vessels shall be dispatched from London and Liverpool alternating, twice in each month—from London on the first, and from Liverpool in the middle of the month; and on the same dates from New York; or twice a month from Liverpool and once from London, as may be found expedient.

**FIRST OUTLAY.**

Six steam ships, including all expenses of the company up to the time of the dispatch of the first vessel, at £50,000, equal to £300,000.

To raise which sum no more than £30 per share on the capital will be required. The present and increasing rates of freight and passage, the committee confidently believe, will return to the shareholders a dividend of at least 20 per cent.

The committee having secured the purchase or refusal of the splendid steam ship the "Liverpool," with engines of 500-horse power, built by Sir John Tobin in the Mersey, to compete with the Great Western, and now nearly ready for sea, this company will be enabled to commence operations at once, and to despatch their first vessel before the British Queen, or any other new vessel of the class, can be got ready for sea; £3 per share, in addition to the deposit, will more than cover the purchase of the "Liverpool."

Applications for shares (post paid) to be made to the company's office, 56, Lombard-street; or to Messrs. Kearsey, Hughes, and Thomas, solicitors, 1, Leadenhall-street, London; or to Messrs. Lowndes and Robinson, Liverpool.

**JOHN PYM, Secretary.**

**THE GENERAL SHIP, STEAM-VESEL, AND SMALL CRAFT BUILDING COMPANY.**

**DRAKE'S PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS,**

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OR CHARTER.

Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each. Deposit £2 per share.

**PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman—Capt. Sir J. Ross, C.B., R.N., F.R.S., &c.  
Deputy Chairman—Joseph Holt, Esq.

Colonel Alexander Findlay, K.H. Messrs. Winkley, L.L.D., F.L.S., &c.  
Edward Bevan, Esq. Richard Pugh, Esq.  
Thomas Wood, Esq. James Alder, Esq.

With liberty to add to their number.  
Solicitor—Charles Dod, Esq., 21, Craven-street, Strand.

Naval Architect—John Poad Drake, Esq.; Secretary—John H. Anderson, Esq.  
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.

Temporary offices—No. 21, Craven-street, Strand.

This company is established for the purpose of building ships, steam-boats, yachts, colliers, barges, keels, ships' and other boats, and canal craft, with every other description of vessel, more especially by adopting Mr. Drake's patented improvements.

These improvements have been strictly examined and tested by men of scientific knowledge and experience in ship and craft building, and have been found fully to justify the directors in their opinion of their great and signal importance, and the very extensive nature of the advantages and profits that must arise from this undertaking.

It is proposed to commence operations (by establishing building-yards and otherwise) immediately upon the payment of the deposits on the shares. Various applications for building contracts have already been made to the provisional directors, and the operations will be conducted with the greatest economy and attention to the general interest of the shareholders.

Prospectuses may be had, and all further information obtained, in London, of Charles Dod, Esq., solicitor, at the temporary offices; and at Liverpool of Joseph Carruthers Nicholson, Esq., to either of whom applications for shares are to be made (postage paid).

**BIRMINGHAM TIN-PLATE COMPANY.**

Capital £40,000, in 4000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £2 per share.

**DIRECTORS.**  
George Jones, Esq. Joshua Schofield, Esq. M.P.  
Samuel Evers, Esq. Samuel Thornley, Esq.  
Henry Van Wart, Esq. Samuel A. Goddard, Esq.

This company was established in Birmingham, in the year 1833, in 2000 enrolled shares of £10 each, for the manufacturing of tin-plates, bar and sheet iron, &c., at Parkgate Works, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, situated immediately upon the line of the Sheffield and Rotherham and North Midland Railroads, and connected, by a river navigation, with the ports of Goole, Hull, &c. The works, which are principally on beech-wood ground, are extensive, in excellent condition, and in full operation, and have been recently valued at £30,000.

The directors having lately obtained an advantageous lease, under Earl Fitzwilliam of valuable mine property (coal and iron), contiguous to the works, have, by virtue of powers vested in them by the shareholders, decided to increase the capital of the company for the effective working of the same, and for the erection of one or more blast furnaces; for which purpose they propose to issue 2000 additional shares in scrip certificates of £10 each, a preference being given in the allotment to the present shareholders, and by whom nearly half the 2000 are already taken up.

When it is considered that the mines and furnaces are competent to produce the quantity of pig-iron actually required and hitherto purchased for the works, the importance of this acquisition need not be dilated on further than to state that, with one furnace, producing from 70 to 100 tons per week, a saving in this branch alone will be effected of £100 to £150 per week.

In pursuance of these considerations, and under these powers, the mines have been opened, and forges have been erected to a sufficient depth to supply, without drainage, ironstone of excellent quality for two blast furnaces for a considerable time to come, and with abundance of mine ground subsequently for the full term of the lease obtained, which is for thirty years; meantime one blast furnace, with steam-engine, blowing apparatus, &c., is nearly completed, and will be in operation some time next month.

The local demand for manufactured iron is regular and extensive; and the quality of the tin-plates being now well established in foreign markets and in London, the demand is fully equal to the power of the works.

The directors, after a very strict investigation as to the making of pig-iron, and its conversion into manufactured iron, can state their confident opinion, that so soon as the furnace alluded to gets into full operation, they will be able to make on the whole capital of the company a permanent profit of 25 per cent. per annum; and when it shall be expedient to erect another blast-furnace, the profits will be greatly increased.

The takers of the shares now offered will not be required to sign the deed of settlement, but any holders of the new certificates shall be at liberty at any time to do so, and have their names registered in the books of the company.

The sum of £10 per share will be required, of which £7 10s. will be credited to each share as capital, and £2 10s. will be carried to the guarantee fund; thereby placing all shares issued upon the same footing. The directors have taken 600 additional shares on these terms.

By a supplemental deed it has been provided, that should any further capital be required, but which is not contemplated in any way, a reserve power is vested in the directors to make further calls, at stated intervals, to the extent of £5 per share on the whole 4000 shares.

These works being fully adapted for the immediate manufacture of galvanized or zinc-coated iron plates, &c., the directors propose availing themselves of this capability, should that article be approved of and come into general use; and for which purpose they have put themselves into communication with one of the patented companies to work under licence or otherwise, as may be hereafter arranged.

Applications for shares to be made to the directors, at the offices of the company, 50, Newhall-street, Birmingham, or to Messrs. Amory and Coles, solicitors, London, on or before the 20th of June, 1838.

**THE PATENT SAFETY FUZE,**

FOR BLASTING ROCKS, in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations. This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVY, Camborne, Cornwall.



PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO  
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MONDAY.

*Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway*—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

*Hartlepool Dock and Railway*—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

*Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway Bill*—Petition against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

*Mr. Speaker reported the Royal Assent*—To the London and Croydon Railway Bill; St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway Bill; Brandling Junction Railway Bill; Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Bill; Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway Bill; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, &c. Bill; Bristol and Exeter Railway Bill; Taw Vale Railway and Dock Bill; Deal Pier Bill; and Dean Forest Roads Bill.

TUESDAY.

*Eastern Counties Railway Bill*—Two petitions against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

*Loan Societies*—Return ordered, "of the number of loan societies which have been registered in the United Kingdom under the regulations of the Loan Societies Acts, specifying the name of each place where they are established."

WEDNESDAY.

*Fossil Remains*—Copy presented, of memorial presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommending the purchase of fossils for the British Museum; ordered to lie on the table.

*Eastern Counties Railway Bill*—Time enlarged for report till Monday, 26 of July.

*Coal Trade (Port of London)*—Bill reported, with observations and minutes of evidence; bill re-committed; considered in committee, and reported; further consideration of report on Monday next; bill, as amended, to be printed; report to be printed.

THURSDAY.

*Dean Forest Mines Bill*—Third reading deferred till Wednesday next.

*Dean Forest Encroachments Bill*—Third reading deferred till Wednesday next.

*Mails on Railways*—Report (28th March) from select committee on railroads, read; bill to provide for the conveyance of the mails by railways, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Labouchere and Lord Seymour. "Bill to provide for the conveyance of the mails by railways," presented, and read first time; to be read second time on Monday next, and to be printed.

FRIDAY.

*Southampton Pier Bill*—Lords amendments agreed to.

*Bank of Ireland Charter*—Petition from Carrick-on-Suir, against renewal of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland with its present exclusive privileges; ordered to lie on the table.

*Mountsorelly Railway Bill*, and *Bolton and Preston Railway Bill*, with amendments.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The royal assent was given to the Exchequer Bills Bill, and several other bills.—The consideration of the report of the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill was postponed.—On the motion of the Earl of Devon, the third report on the Criminal Law was referred to a select committee, with a view of providing for the summary conviction of certain offenders.

TUESDAY.

The Queen's Bench Sittings Bill went through committee.—The third reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill was agreed to, and the bill passed with a few verbal amendments.

WEDNESDAY.

The House did not meet to-day.

THURSDAY.

The further proceeding on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was deferred till Tuesday next.

FRIDAY.

On the report of the Oaths Validity Bill, an extended discussion took place, the result of which was the retention of the first and the rejection of the second clauses. The other orders being disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The Royal Exchange Buildings Bill was read a first time.—Several private bills were read a third time, and passed.—The order of the day was read for the further consideration of the report on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—The Tithes (Ireland) Bill went through a committee *pro forma*, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

TUESDAY.

Mr. BARNEY brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to highways in England and Wales.—On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Irish Tithes Resolutions were reported, and a bill pursuant to the same ordered to be brought in.—Mr. HUME said that he should defer his motion for an inquiry into the "fluctuations of the currency," &c., until the next vote of supply was proposed. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that neither he nor the bank would resist fair inquiry; but if the object were to break any engagement entered into with the Bank of England, he should deem it his duty to resist the committee. At the same time, he thought an inquiry, with such limitation, was too important to be begun, except at a period when the inquiry could be completed. Mr. PATTERSON said that the bank was ready to meet, and it would not shrink from the fullest inquiry. Mr. HUME answered that he sought not to unsettle engagements, only to show that the system pursued had led to prejudicial results, and that they might have been averted. Agreeing that the inquiry ought not to be interrupted when commenced, he should propose it as early as possible next session, if then in the house.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE laid on the table the minutes of evidence taken before the committee on the coal trade, and on his motion the Coal Trade Bill went through committee *pro forma*. Clauses carrying into effect the recommendations of the committee were inserted in the bill, and on the House resuming, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.—Captain GORDON presented a petition against the Sea-coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill.—The Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill went through committee; the Tenants for Life (Ireland) Bill, and the Leases and Exchanges (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

THURSDAY.

The third reading of the Ramsgate Improvement Bill was postponed.—Lord J. Russell intimated that he should proceed with the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, previously to the other orders; and that if it were not over by ten o'clock he should then move its adjournment, in order to bring on the Sugar Duties Bill. The Benefices Pluralities Bill he expected to move on Monday, but of that he would give notice. He also proposed that the House should meet on Saturday.—Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of the conveyance of the mails by railways.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had great pleasure in stating that the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill had been sent from the House of Lords, and in moving that it be read the first time. It was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

FRIDAY.

The Farringdon-street Improvement Bill was read the third time and passed, Sir M. WOOD representing that under this Bill the city would continue that street as far as Clerkenwell, covering the nuisance of Fleet-ditch, &c.—Sir S. CANNING said he should to-day (Saturday) institute inquiry of the Government regarding the *Vizen*.—Lord ASHLEY repeated that he should press the consideration of the Factory Bill, instead of allowing Lord J. Russell's order to be discharged.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir R. Peel's inquiry, said that he proposed that the House should meet at twelve o'clock to-day, to proceed with the Juvenile Offenders' Prison Bill, and other public bills.—The House then resolved into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, which, and the Sugar Duties Bill, &c., occupied the remainder of the sitting.

**AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION.**—We feel no hesitation in calling the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this company, as affording not only a promising, but one of the most legitimate means of employing capital. The recent experiments have satisfactorily settled the question of superiority, as between steam and sailing vessels; and the change will occasion the almost exclusive employment of British capital, instead of that of American, for the carrying trade between the two countries. More than the difference hitherto in favour of America, when sailing vessels were alone considered, will now run in favour of England by the adoption of steam vessels. We understand the first vessel on the Liverpool and London lines, provided by the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, will be the *Liverpool*, a splendid new steam ship of 1140 tons, and 500-horse power, built by Sir John Tobin—a large allowance of power for capacity.

**ASPHALTE.**—The manufacture of a pavement from asphalt, so far from being a novelty, was known to the ancient Assyrians. Herodotus says, "That in the construction of the walls of Babylon they used as cement a composition of heated bitumen, which, mixed with the tops of reeds, was placed betwixt every thirtieth course of bricks."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.

ROLLS' COURT—JUNE 11.

**VIVIAN v. HUMPHRIES.**—The motion for a new trial of the issue directed in this case, relating to the Wheal Perran Mining Company, in Cornwall, in which the question was whether the Bolema Mine was comprised in a certain lease or sett of the Great George Mine, was postponed, on account of the ill health of Mr. Serjeant Bompas, who was to have made his reply this morning in support of the motion, but could not attend, and the Court rose.

## LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

BAIL COURT—JUNE 11.

**THE QUEEN v. THE COMPANY.**—Mr. M. D. HILL had upon a former day applied for a *certiorari* to remove an indictment which had been found against the defendants for having cut a trench across a public highway. The ground upon which the application was made was stated in general terms to be, that difficult questions of law were likely to arise upon the trial of the indictment, and that for this reason it was desirable to have the trial in this court, where the highest opinions could be had upon the questions which would so arise. His lordship at that time expressed an opinion that it had become too much the practice to move for *certioraris* upon such general allegations of difficulty, without any statement of any specific point which was likely to embarrass the inferior tribunal, and Mr. Hill undertook at that time to ascertain the precise question that was likely to arise. The learned gentleman now stated that the matter in controversy was the right of the company to carry the railroad across a turnpike road in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The company had applied in the first instance to the trustees of the road in question, and they made an order authorising the company to do what they requested. From this order of the trustees there had been no appeal. The company proceeded accordingly to act upon it. The subject, however, produced a great excitement in the neighbourhood, and the indictment was preferred in consequence; and the principal question to be decided at the trial was, whether the order of the trustees so unappealed against was a sufficient warrant for the act of the company.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE said that he thought it a fit case for a *certiorari*, and directed the writ to issue accordingly.

## BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JUNE 11.

**SMALL v. ATTWOOD.**—There is a great error in the report of the judgment of the Lord Chief Baron on the petition in this case:—1st, as to the amount of the sums ordered to be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant, Mr. Attwood; and 2d, in stating that such judgment was generally in favour of the defendant.

The defendant, Mr. Attwood, by his petition in this cause, sought to have paid to him the following sums—viz., the sum of 9766l. 1s. 3d., being the amount of taxed costs which had formerly been paid by him to the plaintiffs, with interest on that sum (1664l. 4s. 9d.) from the 27th of November, 1834, when such sum was paid; the sum of 45,246l. 8s. 7d., the assumed value of the stock, the produce of the interest paid into court and invested previously to the decree, with interest at 4 per cent. to April, 1838, amounting to 8459l. 4s. 1d.; also the sum of 113,750l., the amount of the unpaid instalments of interest, with interest on that sum, amounting to 17,358l. 10s. 3d. The total of these sums claimed from the plaintiffs, with the interest, amounted therefore to the sum of 196,244l. 8s. 11d.

The LORD CHIEF BARON by his judgment ordered that the plaintiffs should within a week repay to Mr. Attwood the sum of 9766l. 1s. 3d. for the costs received by them, and should also pay to Mr. Attwood the sum of 46,279l. 7s. 1d., being the produce of the fund brought into court (including two dividends, amounting to 821l. 18s. 1d., received by the plaintiffs), and the sum of 32,500l., the four half-yearly instalments of interest due between the last payment into court and the date of the decree in November, 1832; and in consequence of the plaintiffs applying for a delay of two months in payment of these two latter sums, the Lord Chief Baron also ordered such payments to be made within two months from the date of the order, with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of such order to the time of payment.

With regard, however, to the two main questions argued on this petition—viz., whether the court had jurisdiction in this cause to order the payment by the plaintiffs of the instalments of interest accruing subsequently to the date of the decree, and whether the defendant, Mr. Attwood, was entitled to interest on the costs, or on any sums not paid into court—the Chief Baron has decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

## PROBATE DUTY ON FOREIGN BONDS.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JUNE 13.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. BOWENS.**—Lord ABINGER delivered the judgment in this case, which was argued this term by the Solicitor-General and Sir C. Weatherall. The question arose upon an information for probate duties, alleged to be due upon some Russian, Danish, and Dutch bonds. A special verdict had been taken, in which the jury found that all these bonds were marketable securities, transferable by delivery only, and that it was not necessary to go out of this kingdom in order to make the bonds valid. The jury had also found that all these bonds came into the hands of the executors as part of the personal estate of the testatrix. The act under which the duty was claimed was the 55 George III., c. 184. The cases of the Attorney-General v. Dimond and the Attorney-General v. Hope had decided that the duty was not to be regulated by the value of all the assets, but by the value of such part of them only as should be within the jurisdiction of the spiritual judge by whom the probate was granted. The question in this case was, therefore, whether these assets were locally situated within the province of Canterbury. It had been contended for the Crown, and the court thought rightly, that the property concerned in this inquiry had a locality in England. There was no reason why the ordinary should not administer this species of property, which are transferable, and valuable instruments in this country, and the subject of ordinary sale. The court was of opinion that these instruments were valuable chattels, saleable here, and therefore liable to the duty. The judgment would therefore be for the Crown.

## WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JUNE 13.

**HARRISON v. THE COMPANY.**—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied for a rule to show cause why execution should not issue against the directors of this company, which had been formed by an Act in 4 and 5 William IV., by the 3d section of which the company were to sue and be sued in the name of the managing director. Judgment had been obtained against Mr. Timins, the managing director of the company, and the difficulty now was how to obtain the fruits of the judgment. By an act passed in the first year of the present reign, it was lawful in respect of any judgment against any director to levy upon any property of the company. But in this case the company had no property on which to levy, and the learned Attorney-General apprehended that the managing director must be personally liable.

The COURT granted a rule to show cause why Mr. Timins should not pay the costs, &c., or why execution should not issue against him personally.

## DEPTFORD PIER AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

BAIL COURT—JUNE 13.

**THE QUEEN v. THE COMPANY.**—Mr. PLATT applied to the Court for a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to pay into the Court of Exchequer two sums of 1000l. odd and 800l. odd, which had been awarded by a valuation jury to a gentleman named Collier, for the value of some freehold premises, and for losses which he had sustained by reason of the operations of the company. The ground upon which they had objected to the payment was a defect of title to some small part of the premises, but a section of the company's Act provided that whoever was found in possession, should, for the purposes of the act, be considered as the owner; and another section ordered that in the event of any question of that sort arising, the money awarded as the value of the premises in dispute should be paid into the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Platt said, that the case of his client was one of great hardship, as the company, whilst they refused to pay him compensation, had actually pulled down the whole neighbourhood, and left his premises, a public-house, standing alone in the middle of a waste.

The rule was granted.

## IMPERIAL DISTILLERY COMPANY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 13.

**WILSON v. WILSON.**—This action was brought to recover the defendant's share under a deed of arrangement, appointing the committee to settle the affairs of the Imperial Distillery Company, entered into by certain parties against whom claims existed on the part of that company. By that deed the committee were appointed to ascertain and determine by their certificate what was the amount of the company's debts, and what was the proportion due from each of the parties to the deed. The action was brought to recover 529l., the proportion due from the defendant, 17,966l. being the sum certified as the total amount of the company's debts at that time. Before the defendant had been called upon to pay that sum he had paid a sum of 150l., which had not been calculated in the certificate of the committee; and, accordingly, when the demand of 529l. was made, it was accompanied with a notice that he would only be required to pay the remainder after the former 150l. had been deducted. Upon these facts a question had arisen as to the entry of the verdict upon two of the issues, the 6th and the 8th, the verdict having been found generally for the plaintiff. The ques-

tion raised by the 6th issue was, whether the certificate was false in point of fact; and upon the 8th, whether the committee had been guilty of fraud. It was not contended that they had had any morally fraudulent intention, but it had been urged that their conduct amounted to legal fraud.

The COURT to-day gave its judgment. They were of opinion, first, that the certificate was in point of fact false, inasmuch as clearly the sum certified was not the sum due, and, therefore, the verdict on that issue must be entered for the defendant; but, on the other issue, they held that, as the cases of legal fraud which had been cited did not seem to them applicable, the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff.

## THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 15.

**BECKETT v. WOOD.**—This was an action to recover compensation for services rendered by the plaintiff as secretary to a joint-stock company, of which the defendant was a member of the provisional committee.

Mr. Serjeant Bompas and Mr. Barstow appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Cowling were for the defendant.

The company in question was designated the Middlesex County Bank, and the shares were to be of the value of 20l. each, upon which a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share was to be paid for the purpose of constituting a fund to meet the expenses of forming the bank. The plaintiff was appointed secretary, but no salary was named. He had fulfilled the duties of the office for about half a year, when the proposed company became defunct. His witnesses stated, that a salary of 300l. per annum would be a reasonable allowance; and, therefore, he claimed remuneration at that rate, and contended that the defendant, as one of the provisional committee appointed to manage the affairs of the company, was bound to pay it to him. On the other side it was insisted, that the plaintiff had only lent his gratuitous services towards the formation of the company, with the view of being afterwards employed at a salary, in the event of the project succeeding.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50l.

## BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The committee for considering "A Bill to alter the line of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto," assembled on Tuesday. Captain Wood, the member for Middlesex in the chair.

Mr. Serjeant MEREWETHER, in support of the Bill, applied for an adjournment for a week, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, in the hope that some amicable arrangement might be come to between the parties.

Mr. AUSTIN, who appeared to oppose the bill, suggested that the adjournment should be at least for a fortnight.

Lord LOWTHER—Are we likely to go on a week hence better than now?

Mr. Serjeant MEREWETHER trusted that they were; but he did not mean to say that he was very sanguine in the matter. Any thing, however, was better than instant death. He hoped that the Bill would not be stifled, at all events whilst some of the negotiations were pending. He would, therefore, again repeat his application for an adjournment.

A PROPRIETOR here stepped forward, and said he would rather have that sudden death given to the Bill than a protracted existence which was likely to terminate in oblivion. In Manchester, where a great many subscribers lived, much dissatisfaction existed with regard to the delay which had taken place on the subject, and he, as a proprietor, wished to see this matter ended.

A conversation then ensued as to the period of adjournment, which terminated in an arrangement to adjourn for a fortnight.

## THE SPEAKER'S LATE VOTE ON THE LONDON AND EDINBURGH RAILWAY BILL.

The *Scotsman* of Wednesday last contains the following extract of a letter from the Speaker, in reference to the casting vote which he gave upon the motion that the Government should appoint engineers to report on the best engineering line between London and Edinburgh:—

"When there is an equality of votes on a division, it often happens that there is some established rule which governs the vote of the Speaker in giving the casting vote: I have no such rule to plead, and therefore I must be prepared to take the whole responsibility. I think it is not the first object to ascertain which is the best engineering line—it is more important to know which is the line, or which are the lines that will pay. If the Government intended to advance the money for the purpose of facilitating rapid intercourse, then it might be right to look only to the best engineering line; but as the Government never thought of paying the money, the first step is to ascertain what lines will pay. Government offered, in the case of competing lines which the projectors calculated would remunerate the outlay, where there is a doubt which is the best, that they would then be ready to appoint a Government engineer to report on the merits of the competing lines. This has been done in two cases already, and with the best success. When the parties reach that point, they may have the report of Government engineers; but until they do, it is premature to call on Government to interfere. The select committee on railroads (one of the best committees that ever sat), who have done very great service to the public, stated and considered this question, and decided against the interference of Government. I know too much from experience of the benefits conferred by the report of that committee to do any thing in my situation as Speaker to shake or weaken their authority. I was bound also to look at the interests of the public, and I saw already enough to convince me, that if a precedent were once established of getting Government to interfere, there would have been other similar applications supported by canvass and jobbing. I never doubted how I ought to vote: I have done what my own judgment, freely exercised, told me was right, and if my conduct is disapproved, I am sorry for it; but I had rather incur censure than purchase favour by doing what I thought wrong."

**STEAM SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.**—Liverpool is not to be left behind Bristol in steam navigation so long as we had reason to apprehend. That splendid vessel, the *Royal William*, which has performed so many successful voyages, invariably beating her Majesty's steam packets, is under appointment to cross the Atlantic, and will sail from Liverpool for New York on the 5th July. Her accommodations will be of the first order, her berths commodious, and she will carry a surgeon. From the well-known sailing powers of the *Royal William*, it would not surprise us if she should make the speediest voyage yet performed; and she is built with peculiar arrangements for safety.—*Liverpool paper.*

**GENERAL SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY.**—Our attention has been directed to the prospectus of the "General Ship, Steam Vessel, and Small Craft Building Company," formed for carrying out the patented improvements of Mr. Drake, which appear to us to be of a most invaluable description; independently of the field that is open to a company for ship and craft building in a maritime and commercial country like this, the plans forming the basis upon which the proposed company intend carrying on their operations, offer new and important advantages which, it appears by the prospectus, have been fully tested. The respectability of the parties forming the direction is a guarantee of the *bona fide* nature of the undertaking.

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—On Saturday last a meeting of the committee for making arrangements for the meeting of the British Association, to be held here in August, took place at the Literary and Philosophical Society, when an outline of the intended plan of proceedings was agreed upon. Mr. Wharton, of Durham, took the chair. Mr. W. Hutton, one of the secretaries, laid before the meeting the resolutions of the different sub-committees on the points which had been referred to their consideration. The evening meetings to be held during the week for business were fixed for Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. On Tuesday evening, a promenade will take place in the large assembly-room; on Wednesday evening, a promenade in the green market; and on Thursday evening, a promenade in the large assembly-room. The evening meetings are to be held in Mr. Grainger's Central Exchange, which will be fitted up to seat 2800 persons. In reference to the admission of ladies, it was resolved that 1000 tickets should be issued; 400 of which would be reserved for non-resident ladies, or those resident at a greater distance than fifteen miles from Newcastle. The price of tickets for non-resident ladies is not yet fixed; for the admission of resident ladies the following scale was adopted—for one ticket, 2l.; for two tickets, 5l.; and for three tickets, 10l.; the object of the committee being to hold out an inducement for large subscriptions, as the amount already contributed is by no means adequate to meet the expenses likely to be incurred. The number of members of the association expected to be present at the meeting was estimated at 1700-2000 resident, and 1000 strangers from a distance.—*Tyne Mercury.*—The Hull town council have invited the British Association of Science to hold their annual meeting in 1839 in that town. This year they assemble at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**COMMERCE OF THE RHINE.**—We learn that a society, the capital of which is 500,000 dollars (96,000l.), is in progress at Cologne, for the purpose of constructing a number of vessels for the navigation of the Rhine, and increasing the communication with foreign ports.—*L'Actionnaire.*



## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.,

JOHN MOXON, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement being read, convening the meeting for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the last meeting of shareholders, held in April, for the raising additional capital to the amount of 90,000*l.*, by 6000 new shares of 15*l.* each.—The secretary having duly submitted the resolution for confirmation, the same was passed *nem. con.*—Adjourned.

## BANK OF IRELAND.

The proprietors of Bank Stock held their half-yearly meeting on Monday last, to receive the report usually made every half-year from the court of directors to that of proprietors.

NATHANIEL LAW, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. GRAVES, the secretary, read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, together with the report from the court of directors, declaring a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Bank Stock for the half-year ending on the 24th inst. The transfer books to be shut from this day to the 22d July.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the Bank House, Southampton.

SAMUEL BORIL, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed much pleasure in meeting the proprietors at this, their first anniversary; and explained the reasons which had induced him and his colleagues to delay the commencement of business until November last. He had awaited, with much solicitude, the disappearance of those dark clouds which had hovered over the commercial horizon; and when the light of returning confidence had broken, he had seized the opportunity of fulfilling the trust reposed in him by the proprietors. He had endeavoured to discharge that trust to the best of his ability, and expressed a hope that the proceedings of the directors would be approved by the proprietors.

The report was read, from which we extract the following:—

"The bank was constituted on the 24th of November, 1836, and it was intended to have commenced business as soon as the first call of 6*l.* 10*s.* per share had been realised. The number of shares applied for was 15,951, and the number allotted 8127, the difference between the two amounts arising from the anxious wish of your directors to distribute the stock as to insure a sound and self-interested constituency. But previous to the requisite amount of capital being obtained, the monetary affairs of the country had begun to exhibit those alarming symptoms which were subsequently aggravated to the extent of a commercial panic. This district was visited by the same symptoms, and the pressure upon every branch of industry was so severe, that your directors shrunk from the responsibility of opening an infant establishment with inadequate means, and in the face of a general want of confidence. Acting upon this impression, the commencement of business was suspended until the 24th of November last.

The position of Southampton, it is well known, commands an extensive sea-line, east and west, on both sides of the English Channel, and already attracts to the port a lucrative home and foreign trade. Every local advantage will be developed and enlarged by the completion of the Commercial Docks, which, it is sanguinely anticipated, will raise this town to the distinction of the Liverpool of the south-west. The entire opening of the railway will create a rapid and economical highway from the docks to London; and thence, by means of the other lines, to the interior of England. These two undertakings must secure a large portion of the Irish and colonial, and southern foreign trade, in addition to the home exports and imports; and it would be superfluous to add, that the returns from banking must augment proportionably with the increasing trade and commerce of the town.

"Your directors cannot adduce a better example of the demands for this company, than by referring to the contiguous county of Wilts. In that county, with a population of 240,000, there are thirty-six banks, of which twenty-two are joint-stock banks, thus giving one bank to a little above every 6500 inhabitants. In Hampshire, with a population approaching to 320,000, there are twenty-four banks (of which five only are joint-stock banks), thus giving one bank to nearly every 13,300 of the population. This estimate includes three banks in Winchester and two in Andover, both of which towns are included within the range of the monopoly of the Bank of England.

"Your directors have anxiously watched the proceedings of the Parliamentary committee on Joint-Stock Banks, from which it appears that shares of so low a denomination as 10*l.* are strongly objected to, equally with large nominal capitals, of which only a limited amount has been paid up. There being every reason to believe that the views of the committee will be adopted, and acted upon by the Legislature, your directors earnestly recommend that the capital should be reduced to 200,000*l.*, and that the value of the shares should be increased from 10*l.* to 20*l.* each. By adopting this recommendation, no additional liability will devolve upon the proprietors, whilst the basis of the bank will be enlarged, and the probable effects of legislative interference guarded against. This arrangement, your directors are gratified to state, has already been sanctioned by a majority of the proprietors.

"Your directors have made up the books to the 31st May last; and, from the balance of the profit and loss account, they feel justified in declaring a dividend upon the paid-up capital at the rate of 5 per cent. for the year. This dividend they are enabled to pay for the whole year, as your directors made a productive investment of the capital which was placed at their disposal in the interval, between the constitution and the opening of the bank; and, indeed, they conceived that if they had not so employed the capital, they would have violated the main condition of their trust."

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

The fourth annual general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday, the 4th June, at their office, 18, Aldermanbury, London.

J. S. BROWNIDGE, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the directors was read, which stated that—

"The directors have followed up the suggestion which they announced in their last report, as to extending their establishments in Australasia; but sufficient time has not elapsed since their instructions were given on this subject, and the arrangements are consequently not yet sufficiently advanced to enable them to enter into any further details at present.

"Considering the extent to which the business at the branches originally formed has already increased, which increase will naturally receive still further addition as the new capital is brought into active operation; and looking also to the probability of the establishment of other branches, the directors have deemed it desirable that the inspector should be relieved from the duties of the office of manager at Sydney, which he had, under the first arrangement, discharged in conjunction with those of inspector; and they have accordingly appointed a separate manager to the Sydney branch, leaving to Mr. Kinnear the duties of inspector only.

"The directors have to report that the new shares issued in this country have been taken by the proprietors of the original shares, and the instalments called for have been regularly paid thereon.

"In advertising in this report to the new banking establishment which has been recently formed here, under the name of the 'Union Bank of Australia,' and which proposes to carry on its operations in the Australasian colonies, the directors think it only necessary to state to the proprietors, that it will be their anxious care to prevent their branches running any imprudent race of competition with the new establishment; and they hope that in the increasing wealth and population of the Australasian colonies, a fair field may be found for the operations of this new establishment, without affecting, to any extent, the business of this corporation.

"The directors are glad to state that the business at all their branches is gradually improving; and that although the commercial accounts from the Australasian colonies, more particularly from Sydney, have not of late been quite so favourable as could have been desired, from the effect being felt there, as was anticipated, of the great derangement and stagnation in the commerce and trade of this country which existed last year, and the low prices consequently obtained for wool, which is the principal article of their export, there is every well-founded hope that the pressure would prove but temporary; and it gives the directors satisfaction to add, that no losses from bad debts had occurred, or were expected, at any of their branches.

"Before stating to the meeting the result of the affairs of the bank for the year 1837, the directors desire to observe that some inconvenience and difficulty have been found in making up the accounts to the end of the year preceding the annual general meeting, from there being scarcely sufficient time for receiving in all cases the returns of business from all the branches up to that time.

"The directors have hitherto done this from a wish to afford the latest statement in their power to the proprietors; but it would appear more desirable to close the books in London annually, at the same period as the colonial books, which is the first Monday after the 10th of October in each year; this day having been fixed, owing to its being one of the periods of the year at which certain returns are made to Government, under the charter of incorporation, and, therefore, considered convenient for the yearly balances at the branches. By adopting this course, which the directors propose doing next year, the accounts will always be made up from actual returns of business, and the proprietors will only have to bear in mind that the profits

shown in the next annual report will be for a period little exceeding nine instead of twelve months.

"The realised profits to the 31st Dec., 1836, forming the 'Dividend or Divisible Fund,' were ..... £14,728 2 2  
"Profits of the year ending 31st Dec. last, after deducting all expenses, and also a further sum in part liquidation of the preliminary expenses, are ..... 21,908 10 8

Making a total of ..... £36,636 12 10  
"Out of which have been paid to the proprietors—  
Midsummer dividend for 1837 ..... £8000 0 0  
Christmas ditto ..... 8000 0 0—16,000 0 0

Leaving the sum of ..... £20,636 12 10 as the amount of divisible fund on the 31st December last.

"The directors have, therefore, the satisfaction of announcing their intention of declaring a dividend upon the original shares of 4 per cent. for the first half-year of 1838, ending the 30th inst., being after the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

"In conclusion, the directors have only to state, that the confidence which they have all along expressed in the success of the undertaking remains undiminished; and they trust it will be admitted that, whilst the formation of this association for carrying on the business of banking on a sound system in the Australasian colonies, has proved advantageous to those more immediately interested, it has, at the same time, been of essential service to the colonies themselves."

## EAST OF ENGLAND BANK.

A numerous and highly-respectable body of the proprietors of this bank met at their office, in the Haymarket, Norwich, on Wednesday, 6th inst.

TIMOTHY STEWARD, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his introductory address, observed, it is now twelve years since the introduction of joint-stock banks was legalised in England. Little disposition was then evinced to venture upon their establishment, and had it not been for the enterprising and sagacious spirit of the northern counties, the system might have remained untried, and England unacquainted with its benefits to this day. But being prompted by their vicinity to Scotland, and their own gigantic and stirring business, the principle was tested by experience, and it gradually received an impetus, which, by the close of the tenth year, had carried its initiatory movements into almost every part of England. It everywhere acquired the confidence of the public, and, in all cases, the shareholders of the older joint-stock banks were the first to become proprietors in the new. At this era, and in these circumstances, the East of England Bank was formed. A storm was then gathering which speedily burst upon the commercial world, and brought every onward movement to a stand, nor is it in the nature of things that the continuous extension of new banks should have been a solitary exception to the general stagnation. But the banks established have continued to take deeper root, and the extension of their hold upon the public confidence, is just in proportion to the extended knowledge of the system. Adverse interests have naturally endeavoured to take advantage of this panic, and the legislature has been induced to interfere, and to appoint committees of investigation, but in so doing our cause has, in fact, been advanced. All we want is to be known, and the more sifting the investigation, the better. The banks are before a public that takes leave to judge of its own interest, and will in no wise give to the winds the stubborn facts with which it is cognizant. By whatever means, therefore, the public attention is called, it proves to be present gain to existing establishments, and is more rapidly preparing the way for the general creation of others. These observations, I think, are borne out by reference to the reports and history of English joint-stock banks to this date, and of which the report to be now read by Mr. Cargill, the general manager, will be found to give further confirmation.

The report, which was unanimously approved and adopted, stated that the directors have much gratification in reporting to the shareholders, that an accession of useful business has continued to flow in, and that the results have been every way as favourable as could have been looked for at the close of the second year of the company's operations. The interests of proprietors must ever be a paramount consideration, but the directors would feel it to be inconsistent with these interests to do otherwise than to extend with caution, and simply to avail themselves of that influx of business which flows from an increasing knowledge of the solidity of our system, and the total exclusion of the company's funds from all mercantile or trading speculations on the part of the bank. And such is the tide of opinion in these respects, as to give ample promise of placing the East of England Bank in a position worthy of the district for which it was formed; and keeping in view that it stands exclusively on its own resources, and shall always have a paid capital in proportion to its engagements, your directors are firmly persuaded that it must, in due time, be second in its results to no other district bank in England. Under all the circumstances attached to the second year of the company's history, the directors feel assured that the balance of profit and loss, which they now submit, and its appropriation, will be satisfactory to the proprietors. It gives a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the paid capital, and a satisfactory reserve. The result is therefore looked upon by the directors with gratification, and in this feeling they submit it to the proprietors:—

By profits of year ending April 5, 1838, after payment of the current expenses, and providing for bad and doubtful debts ..... £11,627 15 0  
Carried to credit of preliminary expenses in reduction thereof ..... £1,500 0 0  
Dividend of 5 per cent. on paid-up capital ..... 8,350 0 0—9,850 0 0

Leaving a surplus on the second year of ..... 1,777 15 0  
Add amount of reserved fund in hand ..... 1,353 9 2

## ENGLISH CANALS.

The following resolutions, among others, were then unanimously agreed to:—

That John Sayers Bell, Esq., of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth; William Martin Spings, Esq., of Norwich; and William Moore, Esq., of Norwich, be re-elected members of the general board of directors.

That 1000*l.* be taken from the undivided profits, and appropriated to the remuneration of the directors.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

## ENGLISH CANALS.

Nearly the whole of the canals of England, extending collectively upwards of 2200 miles, have been constructed within the last sixty years. It is said that there is no spot south of Durham, which is more than fifteen miles distant from water communication. The following is a summary of the principal English Canals, the shares of which are marketable in London:—

**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—Commences at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and joins the Coventry Canal at Marston-bridge. Completed in 1805; length, 26½ miles; 1482 shares of 113*l.* each. Dividend, 4*l.* per share.

**Ashton and Oldham.**—Connects the towns of Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne. Completed in 1805; length with branches, 14 miles; 1766½ shares of 97*l.* 18*s.* each. Dividend, 8*l.* per share.

**Barnsley.**—Commences at Barnsley, Yorkshire, and joins the river Calder near Wakefield. Completed in 1799; length, 15 miles; 720 shares of 160*l.* each. Dividend, 13*l.* per share.

**Basingstoke.**—Connects Basingstoke with the river Wyre. Completed in 1796; length, 37 miles; 1250 shares of 100*l.* each.

**Birmingham.**—Connects Birmingham with the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal. Length, 22 miles; 8000 shares of 79*l.* 5*s.* each. Dividend 9*l.* 16*s.* per share.

**Birmingham and Liverpool Junction.**—Runs from the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal near Tattenhall, to the Chester Canal, near Acton. Length, 39 miles; 4000 shares of 100*l.* each.

**Brecknock and Abergavenny.**—Connects Brecknock with the Monmouthshire Canal. Length, 33 miles; 1005 shares of 150*l.* each. Dividend 5*l.* per share.

**Bridgewater and Taunton.**—Connects Taunton with the river Parret, near Bridgewater. Length, 12½ miles; 600 shares of 100*l.* each.

**Carlisle.**—Commences at Carlisle, and terminates in the Solway Frith. Length, 11 miles; 1600 shares of 21*l.* 10*s.* each.

**Chesterfield.**—Connects Chesterfield with the river Trent, near Stockwith. Length, 46 miles; completed in 1776; 1500 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 9*l.* per share.

**Coventry.**—Connects Coventry with the Trent and Mersey Canal. Length, 32 miles; completed in 1790; 500 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 4*l.* per share.

**Cromford.**—Connects Cromford with the Erewash Canal. Length, 18 miles; 460 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 17*l.* per share.

**Derby.**—Connects Derby with the Trent and Mersey Canal. Length with branches, 21 miles; completed in 1794; 600 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 7*l.* per share.

**Dudley.**—Runs from the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, near Selley

Oak, and joins the Birmingham Canal near Tipton Green. Length with branches, 15 miles; 2060 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 4*l.* per share.

**Ellesmere and Chester.**—Connects the Montgomery Canal with the river Mersey, near Ellesmere. Length, 61 miles; 3675 shares of 133*l.* each. Dividend, 3*l.* 15*s.* per share.

**Erewash.**—Commences at the Cromford Canal, near Langley Bridge, and terminates in the river Trent. Length with branches, 16 miles; 231 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 40*l.* per share.

**Glamorganshire.**—Connects Merthyr Tydvil with the river Taff, near Penarth Harbour. Length, 25 miles; completed in 1794; 600 shares of 172*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Dividend, 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per share.

**Grand Junction.**—Commences at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins the Oxford Canal, and runs into the Thames at Brentford. Length, with branches, 130 miles; completed in 1805; 11,600 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 12*l.* per share.

**Grand Surrey.**—Commences at Camberwell, and runs into the Thames at Rotherhithe. Length, 4 miles; 1521 shares of 100*l.* each, besides which the company have borrowed 120,000*l.* at 4 per cent. by the issue of bonds.

**Grand Trunk.**—See Trent and Mersey.

**Grand Union.**—Runs from the Leicester and Northampton Union Canal, about four miles from Market Harborough, and joins the Grand Junction Canal at Long Buckby. Length, 45 miles; completed in 1814; 2849 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 1*l.* per share.

**Grantham.**—Connects Grantham with the river Trent, at Nottingham. Length, 30 miles; 749 shares of 150*l.* each. Dividend, 10*l.* per share.

**Huddersfield.**—Connects Huddersfield, with the Ashton and Oldham Canal. Length, 20 miles; 6238 shares of 57*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. Dividend, 2*l.* per share.

**Kennet and Avon.**—Commences at Newbury and joins the river Avon, at Bath. Length, 57 miles; completed in 1810; 25,328 shares of 40*l.* each. Dividend, 1*l.* 5*s.* per share.

**Lancaster.**—Commences at Kirby Kendal, and passes through Lancaster to Preston; here it ceases for four and a half miles, when it recommences and proceeds to Wigan, joining the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; the communication over the part where the navigation is interrupted, is carried on by means of a railway; length, including railway, 76 miles; 11,700 shares of 47*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. Dividend, 1*l.* 5*s.* per share.

**Leeds and Liverpool.**—Runs from the Aire and Calder navigation at Leeds, and terminates at Liverpool. Length, 127 miles; completed in 1816; 2880 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 20*l.* per share.

**Ditto (Leigh Branch).**—Length, 7 miles; 184 shares of 80*l.* each. Dividend, 16*l.* per share.

**Leicester and Northampton Union.**—Commences at Leicester, and terminates at the Grand Union Canal, with a branch to Market Harborough. Length, 21 miles; completed in 1800; 1897 shares of 83*l.* 10*s.* each. Dividend 4*l.* 10*s.* per share.

**Loughborough.**—70 shares of 142*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each. Dividend, 110*l.* per share.

**Macclesfield.**—Connects the Peak Forest Canal with the Trent and Mersey Canal. Length, 29½ miles; 3000 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 2*l.* per share.

**Manchester, Bolton, and Bury.**—Connects these towns with the Mersey and Irwell navigation. Length, 15 miles; 477 shares of 250*l.* each. Dividend, 6*l.* per share.

**Monmouthshire.**—Runs from the river Usk, near Newport, into the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal. Length, 18 miles; 2409 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 10*l.* per share.

**Montgomeryshire.**—Connects the Ellesmere and Chester Canal with the river Severn at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Length, 27 miles; 700 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 4*l.* 10*s.* per share.

**Neath.**—Connects the towns of Neath and Abernant, in Glamorganshire. Length, 14 miles; completed in 1798; 247 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 16*l.* per share.

**North Walsham and Dilham.**—Connects North Walsham with the Ant. Length, 7 miles; 600 shares of 50*l.* each.

**Nottingham.**—Connects the Cromford Canal with the river Trent, near Nottingham. Length with branches, 17 miles; completed in 1802; 500 shares of 150*l.* each. Dividend, 12*l.* per share.

**Oakham.**—Connects the town of Oakham with the Melton Mowbray Canal. Length, 15 miles; completed in 1803; 522 shares of 130*l.* each. Dividend, 2*l.* per share.

**Oxford.**—Connects the Coventry Canal with the Thames at Oxford. Length, 88 miles; completed in 1790; 1786 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 30*l.* per share.

**Peak Forest.**—Connects Peak Forest with the Ashton and Oldham Canal. Length, 15 miles; completed in 1800; 2400 shares of 75*l.* each. Dividend, 5*l.* per share.

**Portsmouth and Arundel.**—Connects the river Arun with Chichester Harbour. Length with branches, 16 miles; 2520 shares of 50*l.*, and 2000*l.* of 25*l.* each.

**Regent's.**—Connects the Grand Junction Canal with the river Thames at Limehouse. Length, 8½ miles; 21,418 shares of 33*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each. Dividend, 12*s.* per share.

**Rochdale.**—Connects the river Calder with the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, at Manchester. Length, 31½ miles; 5669 shares of 85*l.* each. Dividend, 6*l.* per share.

**Shrewsbury.**—Connects Shrewsbury with the Shropshire Canal. Length, 17 miles; 500 shares of 125*l.* each. Dividend, 16*l.* per share.

**Shropshire.**—Runs from the Doddington Canal into the river Severn. Length, 7½ miles; completed in 1792; 500 shares of 125*l.* each. Dividend, 5*l.* per share.

**Sonerset.**—Connects several of the collieries of this county with the Kennet and Avon Canal. Length, 9½ miles; 800 shares of 150*l.* each. Dividend, 9*l.* 10*s.* per share.

**Staffordshire and Worcestershire.**—Connects the Trent and Mersey Canal with the river Severn, at Stourport. Length, 46½ miles; completed in 1772; 700 shares of 140*l.* each. Dividend, 40*l.* per share.

**Stourbridge.**—Connects Stourbridge with Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. 300 shares of 145*l.* each. Dividend, 12*l.* per share.

**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—Connects Stratford with the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. Length, 23½ miles; 3647 shares of 75*l.* 10*s.* each. Dividend, 2*l.* per share.

**Stroudwater.**—Runs from the river Severn, near Frambrid, Gloucestershire, joining the Thames and Severn Canal near Stroud. Length, 8 miles; 200 shares of 150*l.* each. Dividend, 24*l.* per share.

**Swansea.**—Connects Swansea with Pen Tawe, Breconshire. Length, 17 miles; completed in 1798; 533 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 15*l.* per share.

**Taivstock.**—Connects Tavistock with the river Tamar. Length, with branch, 6 miles; completed in 1817; 350 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 2*l.* per share.

**Thames and Severn.**—Commences near Stroud, where it joins the Stroudwater Canal, and unites with the Thames and Isis navigation at Lechlade, Gloucestershire. Length, 30 miles; completed in 1759; 2450 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 1*l.* 10*s.* per share.

**Thames and Medway.**—Runs from the river Medway, near Rochester, and enters the Thames at Gravesend. Length, 7 miles; 4805 shares of 30*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* each; 3344 shares of 3*l.* 10*s.* each.

**Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk.**—Commences at the union of the Derwent and Trent, and runs into the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Preston Brook, communicating in its course with several other canals. Length, 93 miles; completed in 1777; 2600 shares of 50*l.* each. Dividend, 32*l.* 10*s.* per share.

**Warwick and Birmingham.**—Connects Warwick with Birmingham Canal. Length, 22½ miles; completed in 1799; 1000 shares of 100*l.* each; and 1000 of 50*l.* each. Dividend, 15*l.* per cent. upon the amount paid up.

**Warwick and Napton.**—Connects the Warwick and Birmingham Canal with the Oxford Canal at Napton. Length, 14 miles; completed in 1799; 980 shares of 100*l.* each. Dividend, 12*l.* per share.

**Wey and Arun.**—Runs from the river Wey, near Guildford, and joins the river Arun. Length, 18 miles; 905 shares of 110*l.* each. Dividend, 1*l.* per share.

**Wilts and Berks.**—Runs from the Thames at Abingdon, and enters the Kennet and Avon Canal at Semington. Length with branches, 52 miles; 5000 shares of 67*l.* 10*s.* Dividend, 1*l.* 2*s.* per share.

**Wisbeach.**—Connects the river Nene at Wisbeach with the Old River, at Antwell. Length, 6 miles; 120 shares of 105*l.* each.

**Worcester and Birmingham.**—Commences at Birmingham, where it joins the Birmingham Canal, uniting with the river Severn, near Worcester. Length, 29 miles; 6000 shares of 78*l.* each. Dividend, 4*l.* per share.

**Wyre and Essington.**—Runs from the Coventry Canal, near Huddersfield, and joins the Birmingham Canal. Length, 24 miles; 800 shares of 125*l.* each. Dividend, 3*l.* per share.—*Ann's English and Foreign Funds.*

**MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—This railway continues to be rapidly proceeded with, nor will it excite much surprise that it does so, when we state that there are now employed on the line no fewer than 3480 men and 328 horses—viz., between Derby and Nottingham, 691 men and 93 horses; Trent and Leicester, 1076 men and 97 horses; and Leicester to Rugby, 1713 men and 138 horses.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

**ANIMAL MAGNETISM.**—A committee has been appointed by the Royal Society to investigate the phenomena presented by persons under the influence of animal magnetism, and to determine its claims to the rank of a science. We understand that Dr. Roget and Dr. Faraday are members of the committee. The experiments will be performed in the London hospitals



## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## MEETINGS.

**ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The Directors of this Association hereby give notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 29th day of June instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors as to the affairs of the Association during the past year, and also a statement of the financial accounts for the same period, and to declare a dividend. The accounts will be at the office for the inspection of the shareholders one week previous to the Meeting.

By order of the board,  
Dated June 11. EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.

**ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Association for assisting in working the Mines of Mexico and other parts of Spanish America, will be held at the office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, No. 9, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July next, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the board,  
J. FARRELL, Secretary.

**BISSEY BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, on Saturday, the 30th day of June instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the directors will make a report of the proceedings of the Association, and submit a financial statement of its affairs.

By order of the directors,  
BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON.

**CORNUBIAN LEAD AND SILVER MINE,** in the Parish of Perranzabuloe, County of Cornwall.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above mine will be held on Monday, the 18th June next, at the London Inn, Devonport, the chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, to pass Accounts, appoint Directors, and make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the future working of the mine. The Adventurers are requested to bring their Scrip Certificates to make their votes valid.

N.B.—The shares upon which the last Call was paid at the London and Westminster Bank, may be endorsed on production of the bank receipt to Mr. J. Richards, Cornubian Mine Office, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street.

Devonport, May 21.

**COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The Thirteenth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of this Association will be held at the office of the Association, on Thursday, the 21st of June next, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting three directors will be elected in the place of Thomas Hamlet, Esq., John Routh, Esq., and Thomas Wilson, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

By order of the board of directors,  
3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, London, May 24. JOHN CHAPMAN, Sec.

**REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in this company, that the Fourth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of July next, at the office of the company, 2, St. Mildred's-court, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.

\*This advertisement should have appeared last week instead of the one of the "Perran Consolidated," the heading of which was a mistake.

**WHEEL HENNOCK AND CHRISTOWE MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held on the Mine, on Thursday, the 19th of July next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when it is requested that all shareholders will attend.

By order of the directors,  
Chudleigh, June 13. HENRY MOLYNEUX, Secretary.

**ZACATECAS MINING COMPANY.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be held at the office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, No. 9, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July next, immediately after the Meeting of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association.

J. FARRELL, Secretary.

## CALLS.

**TREBURGET MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that the period of thirty days allowed for the payment of the call of Five Shillings per share, payable on the 27th of May last, will expire on the 26th of June instant, and that all shares upon which the said call may not then be paid will be declared FORFEITED.

Company's office, 6, Austin-frirs, London, June 14.

**DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.**—Seventh Instalment.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the company have resolved that a CALL of THREE POUNDS per share be now made, payable on or before the 2d of July next, and the shareholders are requested to pay the same to the bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London; and the Darlington District Banking Company at Darlington, Stockton, Northallerton, Stokesley, and Barnard Castle.

Those shareholders who have not yet registered their shares are requested to give in a list of their numbers to the bankers as heretofore, the receipt for which must be presented at the company's office, in London or Darlington, with the certificates, in order that the payment may be recorded thereon. The holders of registered shares are not required to state their numbers, but merely to give in their respective names and residences.

The attention of the shareholders is particularly directed to the 50th clause of the Deed of Settlement, which empowers the directors to forfeit all shares upon which the calls are not paid within thirty days from the period fixed for the payment thereof.

By order of the Directors,  
32, Great Winchester-street, London, June 2. W. BEDFORD, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**—The THIRD DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share on the shares in the Mexican and South American Company, will be paid at the office, as under, on and after the 2d of July next, between the hours of Eleven and Three. Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained by the shareholders, on application, at the office.

H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec.

**NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,** for Assurance on Lives and Survivorships, and likewise for the Purchase of Reversions and Annuities. Established in 1809. Incorporated by Royal Charter. No. 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London; and 1, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

Capital, ONE MILLION.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

LONDON BOARD.

PRESIDENT—The Earl of Camperdown.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Lord Viscount Strathallan.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

Hon. Archibald Macdonald.

The Rt. Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie.

James Mackillop, Esq.

W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

George Trail, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Charles Hertslet, Esq.

John Pirie, Esq., Alderman

Isaac Sewell, Esq.

Walter A. Urquhart, Esq.

George Webster, Esq.

Benjamin Boyd, Esq., Residents

Mark Boyd, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—John Webster, M.D., 55, Grosvenor-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Parken and Webster, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

The advantages offered to the public by this corporation are—

1. Ample security from their large capital.

2. Rates of premium nearly 5 per cent. lower than most other offices acting on the system of participation of profits.

3. Premiums may be made payable either in a single payment, or by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments.

4. The assured may either participate in the profits secured against all responsibility by the capital of the corporation, or may pay a less premium for securing a specific sum without periodic additions.

5. When policies effected by parties on their own lives are assigned to others for onerous causes, the holders are assured against the risk of the original assured dying by suicide or duelling.

6. Every facility given on moderate terms to persons going beyond the prescribed limits of the policy.

7. Advances made on security of policies of more than three years' standing, to the extent of their value.

8. A liberal policy given for policies to parties wishing to surrender them.

9. Persons resident in the country can effect insurances by corresponding with the resident members of the board, Messrs. B. and M. Boyd.

Attendance daily at the office, 4, New Bank-Buildings, Lothbury, London, from Ten o'clock in the morning till Four in the afternoon, where tables of rates and forms of proposal may be obtained.

## PREMIUMS

For the Assurance of £100 on a Single Life, either by Annual, Quarterly, or Half-yearly payments.

For the whole Life, with-  
out Profits.

For the whole Life, with  
Profits.

Age. For One Year. For Seven Years, at an Annual Premium of.

Yearly. Half-yearly. Quarterly. Yearly. Half-yearly. Quarterly.

20 1 2 3 1 4 8 1 7 0 0 10 4 0 9 10 2 1 0 1 1 0 10 9

30 1 7 8 1 9 6 2 6 6 1 4 0 0 12 2 2 10 6 1 1 0 13 3

40 1 14 0 1 17 11 3 0 9 1 11 0 0 16 0 3 4 11 1 13 8 0 17 2

50 2 4 10 2 13 0 4 3 3 2 3 5 1 2 2 4 7 11 2 5 10 1 3 5

60 2 7 9 8 17 8 6 0 9 3 3 6 1 12 7 6 7 3 6 10 1 14 4

**UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, in conformity with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders, held on the 6th instant, that 360 out of the 400 reserved shares will be allotted to the proprietors, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them. The proprietors are therefore requested to transmit to the Secretary, on or before the 28th instant, a list of the shares held by them, with their respective numbers. The Directors further give notice, that on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of July, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, they will be ready to deliver to the proprietors the new shares, on their exhibiting the shares which they now hold.

By order of the board,  
5, Adam's-court, Broad-street, June 14. JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

**GADDAIR COPPER MINING COMPANY, Anglesea.**—Nominal capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. £2 per share paid up.

EDMUND LIONEL WELLS, Esq. JOHN K. SUTTON, Esq.  
JOHN COOKE, Esq. N. JOHN KEMPE, Esq.

JOHN PAYNTER, Esq. (Resident Director).

(With power to add two to their number).

MANAGING AGENTS—Mr. J. S. SMITH, and Mr. J. HOLMES.

INSPECTING AND CONSULTING MINING CAPTAINS.

Mr. H. F. STEPHENS, St. Agnes (Agent for the Cornubian, Wheal Elizabeth, Great Garras Mines, &c. Cornwall); and Mr. Wm. THOMAS, Camborne, (Agent for the Polgoine and Condorow Consolidated Mines).

BANKERS.—North and South Wales Bank Liverpool, and Branches in Wales; and the London and Westminster Bank, London.

These mines are situated to the west of Parys Mountain, and are well known to several practical men and others engaged in mineral pursuits, as a set of great importance, and estimated by them to be of no less value than the celebrated Parys mine, which has realised many millions to its noble proprietors. The Gaddair, as well as the Parys mine, was the subject of a singular prophecy, well known in the Principality, of the celebrated seer Robin Ddu, "who lived towards the close of the sixteenth century, and was remarkable for his dark sayings," which prediction, as respects the Parys mine, has been wonderfully fulfilled, the produce being so great, that the quantity actually influenced the market price of copper throughout Europe for a long period.

This sett contains nearly 700 acres of rich mining ground. Four great courses or champion lodes, besides a number of strong veins and tributary strings, are traced running the whole extent, evidently of the same character as those of Parys Mountain; two of them lying to the north, and the others to the south side of Gaddair.

One of the levels has been driven upwards of 220 yards under a covering of about 100 yards. In ten yards from the entrance of this level, several tons of copper ore have been obtained, and the metal is left in it, both above and below, for future operations. In sinking a shaft sixteen yards deep, upon the same lode, 500 yards distant, a similar result ensued, and a quantity of copper ore was raised saleable at £23 per ton.

On the south side, in another level driven about 100 yards under a covering of eighty yards, copper was found, and proved bearing up to the surface. From this level a cross-cut may be made so as to intersect the two great lodes.

In this part of the ground, the main lodes are closing so rapidly on each other that a junction of the whole must take place, at the terminus of which there is little or no doubt an immense body of ore will be discovered.

In addition to the metals, the mineral water is found to possess a corresponding property with those of Parys mine, and in the deep ground, is expected will be equally valuable in yielding copper by precipitation.

There is antimony and manganese, fire clay, and yellow ochre, immense rocks of china stone suitable for the Potteries (for one of which £400 has been offered and refused) and beautifully variegated or serpentine marble, which has already been opened upon, and may become a source of considerable profit.

To set forth the real value of this extraordinary ground, which has been very appropriately termed "a perfect mineral garden," it would require too elaborate a statement for the compass of a prospectus; in fact, it ought to be viewed by those who are acquainted with Mineralogy, to be sufficiently appreciated. Considerable expense has been incurred during several years devoted to the prosecution of discoveries alone, which only require a reasonable additional outlay to make them of immediate advantage to the present company. The want of adequate funds to attain that object is the only reason of this mine being parted with by the late proprietors; and without the stipulation that one-fourth of the shares should be appropriated to them on the same terms as the allotments to the public it could not have been obtained, and even now nearly one half of the remaining shares may be said to be already engaged.

It is now intended to form these mines into a Company representing a nominal capital of £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each per share, subject to a deposit of £2 per share, one half of which (or £1 per share) being to be paid to the late proprietors, as purchase money, upon a regular assignment of the lease and property being made trustees for the present company.

The Gaddair is within a few hours' journey from Liverpool, so that shareholders may at any time convince themselves of the correctness of the management, the economy of the expenditure, and the prospects of the mine; while in distant adventures very few have time at their disposal to make themselves personally acquainted with the proceedings.

## REGULATIONS.

The deposit of £2 per share being paid, it is expected that no further payment will be requisite, and a public meeting will be made by a vote of the proprietors, and a public meeting for that purpose.

In the event of the non-payment of any call within thirty days after the same shall become due, such shares so in default become forfeited for the benefit of the remaining proprietors.

The affairs of the company to be conducted by the directors and agents now appointed to constitute its first board of management until the 30th June, 1841, when two directors are to go out of office, and thenceforward the same number annually. Any vacancy which may arise in the direction to be filled up by the remaining directors, from proprietors holding not less than fifty shares.

Fifty shares to be the qualification of a director, or a member of the board of management; £50 per annum to be appropriated to the services of each.

The secretary, superintendent, engineers, and all officers and servants of the company to be appointed by the directors.

The monthly reports of the mines, together with the books of the company, to be always open to the inspection of the shareholders; and no proprietors to be responsible beyond the amount paid on their respective shares.

All questions relating to the affairs of the company to be decided by a majority of the proprietors present at a public meeting; and in the event of a ballot being demanded and acted upon, the votes to be registered in the proportion of the number of shares, to be presented at and deposited at the company's offices until the day after the ballot.

Each proprietor of ten shares to be entitled to one vote, and an additional vote for every ten shares.

A general meeting of the proprietors to be held in the month of June every year; the first general meeting to be held in June, 1839.

Application for the remaining shares to be made to Mr. J. F. Holmes, Cook-street, Liverpool; or to Mr. J. S. Smith, Mine Agent, 71, King-street, Manchester.

**LLANGINGOG LEAD MINING COMPANY,** near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each. (Paid-up capital £5 per share, in 500 scrips of five shares each.)

EDMUND LIONEL WELLS, Esq. JAMES N. HOLMES, Esq.  
JOHN COOKE, Esq. SAMUEL BARBER, Esq.

JOHN HUGHES, Esq. (Resident Director, Belmont House, Llangingog.)

MANAGING AGENTS.

Mr. J. S. SMITH. Mr. JOHN HOLMES.

INSPECTING AND CONSULTING MINING CAPTAINS.

Mr. H. F. STEPHENS, St. Agnes (Agent for the Cornubian, Wheal Elizabeth, Great Garras Mines, &c. Cornwall); Mr. W. THOMAS, Camborne (Agent for the Polgoine and Condorow Consolidated Mines).

BANKERS.—North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool; and Branches in Wales; London and Westminster Bank, London.

The Llangingog Lead Mines, in Montgomeryshire, are of historical record, and so well known as a Mining District of first importance, that it becomes unnecessary to develop in detail all the recommendations which it has to public patronage and support. It is only necessary to observe, that these Mines were at one period the richest in the kingdom, and were formerly worked by the ancestors of the present Lord Clive, who has preserved documents which show that the family realised upward of One Million Sterling by their successful prosecution.

It appears from these records of the ancient working, that these Mines produced £20,000 per annum for more than forty consecutive years.

The above Mines were suspended solely in consequence of being overpowered by water; the use of machinery, at that period, for the draining of Mines, not being sufficiently understood, to carry the works to any great depth. During the workings of more recent date, water wheels and hydraulic machinery have been erected, by means of which the engine-shaft has been sunk to about 190 yards in depth—the adit level extended to more than half a mile in length, and upon which an iron railroad has been laid down, on which the ores and attie are brought to surface with comparatively trifling labour.

These Mines are now in a fair course of working, producing very good lead ore, the stock of which, to the 1st of June inst., is computed at about 100 tons ready for market; the produce of which it is agreed shall merge into the capital stock and funds of the present company.

In order to prosecute these Mines with that effect which their prospects merit, and which corresponding returns fully justify, it is recommended that the management be placed in the hands of a sufficient increase of power to drive levels under a rich course of lead ore, already discovered in the bottoms, and also to extend several levels and cross-cuts on various lodes to the south, which have already produced large quantities of ores, worked out from the rise of the hills, at surface.

The outlay of the present company, in the erection of the requisite machinery and water wheels—forming a well supplied water-course for six or seven miles in length, driving the attie level, and laying down the railway, &c. &c., amounts to £10,000; but as the principal object of the present proprietors is to prosecute these mines with increased power and capital, they have engaged to take one-half share in the present company, and merely to dispose of the other half interest for the extension of the mines; subject, however, to the liberal condition, that their shares shall be equally liable with those of the public for their proportion of future costs and workings.

For this purpose, it is proposed to form the present company into 2500 shares, representing a nominal capital of £25,000, upon which £5 per share is to be paid; one half of which, viz. £2 10s. per share, is to be paid for the purchase, and the other £2 10s. per share, to constitute the working capital of the said mines from the 1st of June inst.; and which fund, according to estimate, will be amply sufficient to bring the mines into a state of yielding large profits, and regular dividends.

The mines are held under a lease of twenty-one years from Lord Clive, at the very moderate dues or royalty of ten shillings per ton of ore, and the sett contains several very promising and extensive lodes, one of which is nearly 70 yards wide. Application for shares to be made to Mr. J. S. SMITH, Mine Agent, 71, King-street, Manchester; or to Mr. J. F. HOLMES, Mine Agent, Cook-street, Liverpool.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—On and after Monday, the 11th of June, an ADDITIONAL TRAIN, between RUGBY and BIRMINGHAM, will commence running (Sundays excepted). To leave Rugby at Nine A.M., and to return from Birmingham at Six P.M., stopping at Coventry to take up and set down passengers.

R. CREED, } Secretaries of the Board.  
C. R. MOORSOM }

Birmingham, June 7.

**GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.**—The proprietors of this undertaking are hereby informed, that with a view of promoting the TRANSFER of SHARES with greater convenience to the proprietors than can be afforded by a provincial office alone, the Directors have entered into an agreement with Henry Patteson, Esq., 13, George-street, Manchester (the secretary to the North Midland Railway Company, with the consent of the directors of that company), for the conduct of such business in London, as well as for affording general information connected with the railway. Any transfers of shares may be made, or inquiries respecting them will be replied to, on application to Mr. Patteson, as above.

By order,  
Great North of England Railway Office, J. MILLER, Secretary.  
Darlington, May 28.

**MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR LETTING CONTRACTS. Notice is hereby given, that the TIME of letting the four several contracts for works, advertised for Wednesday, the 20th inst., is EXTENDED for ONE WEEK, namely, to the following Wednesday, the 27th inst., on which latter day, instead of the day previously announced, the directors of the company will meet at their offices in Bond-street, Manchester, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive tenders for the execution of the same several contracts.

ROBERT BARBOUR, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Manchester & Birmingham Railway-offices, 23, Bond-street, Manchester, June 12.

**MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—CONTRACTS FOR WORKS.

The Directors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company will meet at their offices, No. 23, Bond-street, Manchester, on Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS for the execution of the following Contracts—

Contract No. 1, or FAIRFIELD-STREET CONTRACT, commences at the north end of the north abutment of a bridge intended to be erected to carry the railway over Fairfield-street, in the town of Manchester, and terminates at the distance of fifty yards south of the centre of Chapel-field Road, in the township of Ardwick. This contract comprises the erection of a viaduct between the above-mentioned points, a distance of 1155 feet.

Contract No. 2, or CHANCERY-LANE CONTRACT, commences at the distance of fifty yards south of the centre of Chapel-field Road, in the township of Ardwick, and terminates at the distance of 270 yards south of the centre of the road called Chancery Lane, in the same township. This contract comprises the erection of a viaduct between the above-mentioned points, a distance of 2136 feet.

Contract No. 3, or HYDE ROAD CONTRACT, commences at the distance of 270 yards south of the centre of the road called Chancery Lane, in the township of Ardwick, and terminates at the south end of the south abutment of a bridge intended to be erected to carry the railway over the turnpike-road from Manchester to Hyde. This contract comprises the erection of a viaduct between the above-mentioned points, a distance of 1773 feet.

Contract No. 4, or HEATON NORRIS CONTRACT, commences at the south end of the south abutment of a bridge intended to be erected to carry the railway over the turnpike-road from Manchester to Hyde, and terminates about 176 yards from the right bank of the river Mersey, and 120 yards on the west side of the Wellington Road, in the township of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster. This contract comprises the whole of the earth-work, bridges, archways, culverts, and other necessary works; also the ballasting and laying of the permanent way between the above-mentioned points, a distance of 344 chains. It comprises also, the ballasting and laying of the permanent way on the first, second, and third contracts, an additional distance of nearly seventy-seven chains.

Drafts of the contracts, with plans, drawings, and specifications, will be ready for inspection on and after Monday the 28th day of May inst., at the offices of the company's engineer, Fairfield-street, Manchester; and the quantities of the works contained in the several contracts will, at the same time, be furnished by the engineer.

Printed forms of tender may be had at the same place, and at the company's offices, in Bond-street, Manchester, at which latter offices all tenders must be lodged previously to the hour of meeting, endorsed "Tender for Works;" and no tender except the printed form, furnished by the company, will be attended to.

The party whose tender is accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with two sureties, for the due performance of the contract, to the extent of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of such contract; and the names and descriptions of the proposed sureties must be set forth in the tender.

The directors will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender; and they expect the several parties tendering, or persons duly authorised by them, to be in attendance at the offices in Bond-street, Manchester, at the time of meeting.

ROBERT BARBOUR, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Manchester & Birmingham Railway Offices, 23, Bond-street, Manchester, May 18.

**MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—EXTENSION**

OF TIME FOR LETTING THE TUDMORDEN AND MILLWOOD CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that the letting of the Tudmorden and Mill Wood contracts, advertised for Monday the 18th June, is POSTPONED to Monday the 25th June, 1838.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.

9, Brown-street, Manchester, June 8.

**MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS**

FOR WORKS.—The Directors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company will meet at their offices, 9, Brown-street, in Manchester, on Monday, the 18th day of June, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the execution of the following Contracts—

Tudmorden Contract.—To make and maintain the railway with all excavations, embankments, tunnels, bridges, culverts, drains, fences, and gates complete, including the laying and ballasting of the permanent way and sidings, and furnishing the necessary stone blocks, but exclusive of the wooden sleepers, rails, chairs, and fastenings; as also the Gauxholme Viaduct. Commencing at a point about five chains to the north-east of Clough Mill, and terminating at about twelve chains to the north-east of the road from Tudmorden to Burnley, being a distance of about one mile and twenty-two chains, exclusive of the length of the Gauxholme viaduct.

Mill Wood Contract.—To make and maintain the railway, with all its works, in like manner, from the termination of the Tudmorden contract to Castle Clough Mill, being a distance of about sixty-two chains.

Drafts of the contracts, with plans and specifications of the works, will be ready for inspection, at the engineer's office, Palatine-buildings, Hunt's Bank, Manchester, on and after the 1st day of June.

Printed forms of tender may be had after the above date, at the office in Manchester, 9, Brown-street, in Manchester, at or before Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, the 18th June, under a sealed cover, addressed to the chairman, and endorsed "Tender for Works;" and the parties tendering, or persons duly authorised by them, must be in attendance at the time of meeting.



## STANDARD OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, King William-street, City. 25, Regent-street, London.  
D'Olier-street, Dublin. Princes-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., Chairman.

W. Cory, Esq., Dep. Chair. Colonel Chris. Hodgson, Esq. W. J. Richardson, Esq.  
Lawrence Dorgan, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq. Frederick T. West, Esq.  
William Gunston, Esq. J. Barrett Lennard, Esq. George Whitehead, Esq.

MUCH LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE. Hence an immediate and certain bonus is given to the assured, instead of the remote and contingent advantage, offered by some companies, of a participation in their profits.

Increasing rates of premium, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing Loans or Debts.  
Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.  
Premiums may be paid Half-yearly or Quarterly.  
Liberal commissions are allowed to solicitors and agents.

Increasing rates of premium,—twenty years' scale:

Age.	Annual Premium for £100, payable during				
	First Five Years.	Second Five Years.	Third Five Years.	Fourth Five Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£ s. d. 1 0 4	£ s. d. 1 5 5	£ s. d. 1 10 6	£ s. d. 1 15 7	£ s. d. 2 0 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 11	1 19 6	2 6 1	2 12 8
40	1 16 8	2 5 10	2 15 0	3 4 2	3 18 4
50	2 17 0	3 11 3	4 5 6	4 19 9	5 14 0

By order of the Board of Directors, W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

William Bardgett, Esq. Robert Eglinton, Esq.  
Samuel Bevington, Esq. Erasmus Robert Foster, Esq.  
William Fechney Black, Esq. Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq.  
John Brightman, Esq. Peter Morrison, Esq.  
George Cohen, Esq. William Shand, jun., Esq.  
Mills Coventry, Esq. Henry Lewis Smale, Esq.  
John Drewett, Esq. Thomas Teed, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—John Sims, M.D., and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Surgeon.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION:

A most economical set of tables—computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data.  
Increasing rates of premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.  
Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.  
All claims payable within one month after proof of death.  
A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents.  
Medical attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per cent. per annum payable during

Age.	First Five Years.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 10 4	1 5 10	1 10 11	1 16 9	2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

Officers in the army and navy engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with chronic disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk. Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting assurances, may be obtained, either by letter or personal application, at the office of the company.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

## PAINT, Fourteen Shillings per Cwt.—the CHEAPEST and

MOST DURABLE yet discovered for Park Fencing, Farm Buildings, Weather Boarding, Hurdles, Hop-poles, Timbers laid in brick work or underground, being a certain PREVENTATIVE OF DRY-ROT; it admirably calculated for Ship's Bottoms, Dressing Decks, Cordage, and Canvas.

Sold at GEORGE BOYD and Co.'s Manufactory of Impervious Tar Paint and Antiputrescent Paint, 47, Bankside, Southwark.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.,

## THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

To be had of Mrs. Trathan, Falmouth, and the other agents in the county; also of Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers Hall-court, London.

## MINING JOURNAL AND MINING REVIEW UNITED.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE  
is the only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the English and Foreign Mining Districts, Sales and Purchases of Ores, Prices of Shares in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c.; forming an invaluable record of every occurrence relating to MINES, RAILWAYS, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, &c.

To which is now added (gratis) monthly,

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AS A SUPPLEMENT,  
containing, as heretofore, Original Articles, Reviews of Scientific Works, Foreign Extracts, Proceedings of Scientific Bodies, and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The MINING REVIEW is also published monthly, price Sixpence, in a wrapper.  
The MINING JOURNAL is published at Two o'clock every Saturday afternoon, at the office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, price Sixpence, and may be had of all booksellers and newsvendors in town and country.

Just published, price 3s. 6d., No. X. of

## THE MINING REVIEW

AND JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND METALLURGY.

\*The Title-pages and Indices to the last three volumes are now ready, and may be had, on application, at the office.

## MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
London Electrical	Adelaide-street	Saturday	7 P.M.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Statistical	4, St. Martin's-place	Monday	8 P.M.
Linnean	Soho-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Horticultural	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	3 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Cornubian Lead and Silver Mine	London Inn, Devonport	June 18	12.
Royal Exchange Assurance	21, Lombard-street	20	11.
Colombian Mining Association	3, Freeman's-court	20	11.
Canada Company	Office	21	1.
Law Life Assurance	Office	23	11.
Gas Light and Coke Company	Office	23	11.
South Wales Leasing Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	26	12.
Midland Counties Railway	Bull's Head, Loughborough	26	1.
General Mining Association (England)	52, Old Broad-street	26	1.
Perran Consolidated Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	27	2.
Minas Geraes Mining Company	8, Tokenhouse-yard	29	2.
Altan Mining Association	London Tavern	29	1.
Clergy Mutual Assurance	40, Parliament-street	29	1.
South Australian Company	19, Bishopsgate-street	29	12.
Bischoff Bridge Mining Company	George and Vulture, Cornhill	30	12.
Mutual Life Assurance	White Hart, Launceston	3	6.
Wheal Lenoy Mining Company	Office	4	1.
Redmoor Consols Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	4	1.
Anglo-Mexican Mining Company	9, New Broad-street	4	1.
Zacatecas Mining Company	ditto	4	1.
General Mining Association (Scotland)	Sun Fire-office, Bank	9	12.
Wheal Henock and Christowe	On the Mine	19	12.

CALLS.

Eastern Counties Railway	24, June 16.	London & Westminster Bank.
Kellwells Mining Company	10s.	Lubbock and Co.
West Trevelan Mining Company	10s. July 1.	Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co.
East Wharfedale Railway	17s.	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Durham County Coal Company	3s.	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
North Midland Railway	10s.	Glyn and Co.
Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company	16s.	As former calls.
Wheal Gilbert Mining Company	5s. Sept. 18.	Grylls, Redruth, Hore, Lond.

DIVIDENDS.

Hibernian Joint-Stock Bank	21s.	Dublin	June 19.
National Provincial Bank of England	5 per cent.	13, Austin-frirs	30.
Eastern Bank of Central America	4s. per cent.	7, St. Helen's-place	July 1.
Bank of British North America	3 per cent.	10, New Broad-street	2.
Mexican and South American Company	5s. per share	Office	10.
Commercial Bank, New Orleans	7 per cent.	London	September 30.
Standard of England Assurance	5 per cent.	Half-yearly.	
Liverpool Railway and Dock Company	4 per cent.		

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank Mr. Booker for the transmission of his work "On the Mineral Basin of Glamorgan," and shall take an early opportunity of availing ourselves of its contents.  
Our correspondent who furnishes us with the details of the cause "Magor v. Chadwick," does not appear to be aware that the subject was fully noticed and commented upon at the time.

THE MINING JOURNAL,  
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 16, 1838.

IN the last number of this Journal we offered some general remarks on the magnitude and importance of the coal trade of this country, and we now proceed to consider the subject at greater length, taking as our guide the statements lately published by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. VIVIAN, the member for Swansea, which afford much valuable information respecting our exports of coal for the year 1837, contrasting the results with those of the former year—while we shall refer also to the able remarks before alluded to as having appeared in the *Cambrian*.

On glancing over the Parliamentary returns, the fact which immediately arrests attention, is the prodigious increase and extension of the coal trade which they indicate. Prepared as we were for a result of this kind, the actual fact has far exceeded our anticipation, and proves that however vast our coal trade may now be, it possesses amazing capabilities of extension—capabilities to which, during a period of profound peace like the present, we can hardly assign any limits. Another general fact claiming attention, is the high rank which the coal district of South Wales is rapidly attaining, and the extraordinary development of those internal resources which the tract alluded to is well known by geologists to possess.

If we look back for a period of fifteen or twenty years only, how great a change has taken place in the mineral district of Monmouth and Glamorgan: the works which before existed have been enlarged and extended—new works have been erected—fresh mines of coal and iron have been opened, and worked already to a very considerable extent—spots, a few years ago unfrequented, almost, indeed, unknown, now exhibit extensive ranges of buildings and machinery, and instead of here and there a straggling cottage, or a solitary inhabitant, populous towns and villages have sprung up with unexampled rapidity around the furnace and the forge. This great development of mineral wealth in an inland district, and the consequent capital which it has either created or drawn to the spot, have also been productive of numerous public works, calculated to facilitate the transport of the bulky produce of the soil; and the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan are now intersected by numerous canals and railways leading from the interior to the coast.

These being the two main facts, which are demonstrated by the Parliamentary statements—the general increase of our coasting and export trade, and the individual prosperity and extension of the trade carried on by the South Wales coal district—we may proceed to consider the subject rather more in detail, and to lay before our readers some of the data on which these results are founded. From the source whence these facts are derived, we need hardly observe, that they are totally exempt from the error or exaggeration which might have crept into less authentic statements, and the only sources of fallacy which could be presumed to exist, have been pointed out and allowed for in the commentary to which we have referred.

As regards the shipping trade of England and Wales, it appears then to have "increased in the past year, in the proportion of 12 per cent., and the shipments coastways have increased 10½ per cent., while the increase in the exports of England and Wales—a fact well worthy of attention, is 21½ per cent." The proportional increase claimed by South Wales, considered separately, is still more remarkable. The increase of South Wales in the shipping trade is stated at 25 per cent.—her shipments coastways have increased 23½ per cent., while she has "increased her exports 65½ per cent., or two-thirds—an increase of trade in one year which is truly astonishing."

The relative amount of our exports to foreign countries next require attention, and it will be seen that they fully bear out the opinion we some time since expressed, as to the increasing disposition of foreigners to make use of this fuel, and to avail themselves of the almost inexhaustible stores of it which are possessed by this country. "France has increased in the proportion of 32½ per cent.; Holland, the country which stands next as to quantity, 6½ per cent.—Russia has not increased ½ per cent. The greatest increase has been in the southern states of Europe—the ports of the Mediterranean. There has also been a great increase in the exports to Africa and the East Indies."

The results we have here noticed are no less important to the mining and shipping interests, than interesting in a national point of view; they prove that independently of our well-known increasing home consumption, coal is becoming an important article of foreign trade, and that its use by foreigners is adding another link to the commercial relations which so closely bind Great Britain, isolated as she naturally is, with the other nations of the world. Taking the facts which relate to South Wales separately, it will be seen that they indicate a progressive movement of no ordinary character, nor has the writer, whose words we have just quoted, been misled by local partiality, when he states that "these facts are most encouraging, as they affect our own district."

It would be highly interesting to consider the results here given, as regards their ultimate bearing on the social and commercial relations of Great Britain, intimately connected as they are with each other. It might naturally be asked—Will not the duration of our coal-fields be shortened, if besides our own enormous consumption, we are likewise to supply the wants of other countries which are deficient in this mineral? It may also be inquired, what influence will it have upon our manufactures, if the coal upon which they are dependant is largely exported to other countries, thus furnishing foreigners with one of our most valuable raw materials? These and other considerations arising out of the present subject are by no means undeserving of attention, although they certainly excite no feeling of alarm in our mind, and we may hereafter touch upon them again, as requiring something beyond a mere cursory notice.

We hear that another rise in wages, of about 5 per cent., has taken place in the iron trade throughout Wales; this we believe to be the third increase, amounting to nearly 25 per cent. within the last twelve months. The trade continues steady at present prices—bar-iron, at Newport, being 9½, and pig 5½ per ton. The present state of the iron trade is altogether most satisfactory, and contrasts strongly with the depression which formed such frequent subject for remark in our columns, scarcely more than a year ago. It is peculiarly gratifying to find that the wages in this manufacture are again rising in so large a proportion, and that the labouring classes, who suffered so much from the late depression, are now reaping the advantages of the improvement which has taken place.

## THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols closed at 94½ 95. The Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities 93½ 94. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 101½ 102 for money. Bank Stock 205½. The premium upon Exchequer Bills 68 70; India Bonds 74 76; those not marked are par to 1 pm.

Portuguese New Five per Cents 36½ 37 for the account of 17th July; Three per Cents 24½ 25. Spanish Bonds, with the May Coupons, 21½ 22. Brazilian Bonds 79½. Colombian Bonds 27 ½, and Mexican Six per Cents 25½. Danish Bonds 74½. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents 55; Old Fives 100½ 101; and the New Loan 98½ 99. French Five per Cents 110½, with the Exchange at 25½ 50c. United States Bank Stock 25½.

Great Western Railway Shares 25 26 pm. Brighton ½ ½ pm. Birmingham 84 pm. Southampton New 18½ pm. Croydon Trunk 4 dis., and New Scrip 2 pm. Claridge's Asphalt Shares 4 pm.; British ½ pm.; and Birmingham ½ dis. Colonial Bank Shares 2½ pm.; and London Joint-Stock 17. 11s. 6d. pm. ex div.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 94½ 95; Exchequer Bills, 68 70 premium; East India Bonds, 74 76 premium; Dutch Five per Cents, 100½ 101; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54½ 55; Portuguese Five per Cents, 36½ 37; Ditto Three per Cents, 24½ 25. Railways:—Brighton, ½ ½ premium; Great Western, 24 26 premium; London and Birmingham, 81 83 premium; New, 23 24 premium; Southampton, 42 43 per share; New, 18 19 prem.; York and North Midland, 1 dis. to par.

BLACK TIN.—A sale of black tin took place at Treloweth on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., at which 195 tons produced 9290½ 18s. 9d.; the principal sales being St. Ives Consols, 1327½ 5s.; Boscaswell, 1428½; Wheal Mary, 1200½ 15s.; Great Work, 1283½ 15s.—The particulars will appear in our next.

LIVERPOOL SHARE MARKET, JUNE 7.—The market is exceedingly flat to-day; a few Great Westerns have been done at the quotations (90½ 10s.); a better feeling is exhibited as regards Bank Stock. 8.—The market is decidedly better to-day, and holders of shares seem unwilling to sell at a sacrifice. 9.—Notwithstanding the few transactions that have taken place to-day the state of the market is decidedly better; the fewness of the transactions seem to be owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at the present low prices, but altogether the market is better. 11.—The market remains brisker, and the transactions that have taken place are at advanced prices. 12.—The market continues better, and though few transactions have taken place, they are at advanced prices. Great Westerns have been offered at 22½ pm., but no buyers. 13.—The market is very inactive to-day; there are buyers of Eastern Counties at 22s. 6d. dis., and sellers at 17s. 6d. dis.—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser*.

BIRMINGHAM SHARE MARKET.—Business during the past week has been confined to transactions in the following undertakings:—Birmingham Banking Company, 18½ 15s.; Birmingham and Midland Bank, 29½ 10s.; Commercial Bank of England, 5½ 2s. 6d.; Northern and Central, 2½ 12s. 6d.; National Provincial, 35½; Stourbridge and Kidderminster, 13½; Warwick and Leamington, 7½ 5s.—London and Birmingham Railway, 174½; ditto ½ shares, 29½ 10s.; Grand Junction, 210½; Great Western, 86½; Birmingham and Derby, 24½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 13½ 10s.; Midland Counties, 25½; North Midland, 39½; Leeds and Manchester, 37½; London and Southampton, 42½ 10s.; ditto, new shares, 24½; Bristol and Exeter, 8½; London and Greenwich, 15½ 10s.—Old Birmingham Canal, 219½; Dudley, 84½; Grand Junction, 207½; Worcester and Birmingham, 77½ 10s.; Leicester and Northampton, 96½; Loughborough, 2000½.—Birmingham New Union Mill, 1½ 10s.; ditto old ditto, 5½ 10s.—Broad-street Brewery, 26½.—We understand that a gradual and steady improvement has taken place within the last fortnight in the demand for manufactured goods, and that employment will become more general after the settlement of accounts at the approaching Iron Masters' Quarterly Meeting. A good business has been done at many of the iron and metal warehouses during the past week, principally in orders from small manufacturers in the town and neighbourhood, which may be taken as an indication of a general revival in trade.—*Midland Counties Herald*.

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of gold and silver coin from the port of London to foreign ports during the past week, ending the 4th inst., was as follows:—Gold coin to Van Diemen's Land, 250 oz.; silver to ditto, 16,480 oz.; silver coin to Rotterdam, 8000 oz.; silver coin to Delagoa Bay, 30,000 oz.

From the government *Gazette* it appears that the revenue of Western Australia, for the quarter, ending the 30th of June, 1837, amounted to 1127½ 6s. 2½d., of which 272½ 14s. was produced by the sale of crown lands and repayments of loans, and the difference by duties, and the expenditure amounted to 922½ 5s. 11½d. The government *Gazette* of the 2d of October also contains the quarterly average of the weekly assets and liabilities of the Bank of Western Australia, from the 28th of June to the 27th of September, 1837, which are as follow:—

ASSETS.	
Specie and Treasury Bills	£3,375 5 3
Discounted Bills	1,076 18 0
Dishonoured Bills	Nil
Total	£4,652 16 4
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in Circulation	£1,412 0 0
Deposits	2,145 0 0
Total	£3,557 7 3

This, perhaps, is the best test that can be afforded of the value of sound banking institutions to young countries; and when we recollect that it was only in the year 1833 that our colonial secretary did not approve of its establishment, the rapid progress of so young an institution only confirms the opinion we have expressed.—*Herald*.

A meeting at Dublin took place on Monday last, the Lord Mayor in the chair, when certain resolutions were unanimously passed, and petitions founded on them agreed to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, against the renewal of the Bank of Ireland charter. As proof of some of the hardships to which the trading classes are exposed from the Irish monopoly, it was instanced that the rate at which the Bank of Ireland discounted was 5 per cent., whilst in Scotland and England the rate was no more than 4 per cent.; and it was pertinently asked, why should not the bank be able to discount on the same terms as the Bank of England? The result was, that many bills were sent from Dublin to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Belfast, where only 4 per cent. was charged, whereas in Dublin 5 per cent. would be demanded. To show of what little comparative service the Bank of Ireland was to the public, it was stated that taking the bank shares at their present value, and adding thereto its circulation and deposits, there was a capital furnished by Ireland to this one establishment alone of 13,000,000½, of which about 3,000,000½ was the average of Irish bills held under discount for the last three years, the remainder being locked up in Government securities. "where," it was observed, "for all the good it does to Irish trade, it might as well be locked up in the Erie Canal." The average sum of local discounts for the city of Dublin was only about 80,000½ per week, of which the fifteen directors, being all traders of the first class, it was naturally argued would require about 30,000½ themselves, leaving 50,000½.



only to be divided among all the other merchants. Various private banks in Liverpool and Manchester, it was observed, might be cited, each doing a larger amount. It was shown that the Bank of Ireland itself discounted in Cork nearly as much as for Dublin, the former city containing about 80,000 inhabitants only, and the latter 300,000. The reason of this was, that in Cork there was competition, and the bank found that unless they were liberal in their discounts they would get no business at all. There was no reason for this niggardliness as regarded Dublin, for, according to their own statements, the total loss of the bank for the last fifty-seven years had been but 360,000l., whilst every year for the last twenty or thirty they had been realising a sum equal to that. Certain tabular statements were exhibited, showing that England, with 12,000,000 of people, had ninety-four joint-stock, and 700 private banks, a banking capital of 100,000,000l.; Scotland, with 3,000,000 of people, 25,000,000l.; Ireland, with 8,000,000 of people, 10,000,000l. only of banking capital. The rate per head of banking capital for England was 8l. 10s.; for Scotland, 8l. 6s. 8d.; for Ireland, no more than 1l. 5s. The case of the Bank of Ireland is important, and should be carefully watched in its progress. It may determine the fate of that greater and far more mischievous monopoly under which London has so long groaned.

It is pretty well understood amongst our monetary circles, that the East India Company have been calling in their advances for some days past, with a view to making preparation for the paying off those India Bonds which have not been marked for exchange, on the 30th inst., which will amount to the sum of 1,700,000l. This operation will have the effect of strengthening the late and present pressure on the money market, until the commencement of July, after which, to the same extent, we may anticipate that the money market will become easier, unless some untoward events in the commercial money market here, or in the United States (two contingencies not probable so immediately) should intervene.

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE

### ENGLISH MINES.

#### BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

June 11.—*Twelve Fathom Level*.—The ground in this cross-cut is more favourable, and continues to let out more water. We are expecting to intersect a lode every day; the water is daily sinking in Roberts' shaft. *Treasure Adit*.—In clearing the adit shaft, which is now down where the old men have made considerable workings on the lode—to what extent we cannot say—I think so far we have reason to hope favourably of this part of the mine. J. BRAY.

#### GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

June 9.—We have cut the lode at the thirty fathom level; the ground is good, but as yet have not discovered any tin of consequence. *Twenty Fathom Level West*.—This end still produces some stones of tin; stopes in back of said level are breaking some good tin; in this stope the lode has not been quite so large the past week. Stopes in the back of the ten fathom level, west of engine-shaft, there is a good branch of tin—ground rather hard; stopes in the back of the ten fathom level, east of engine-shaft, there is a good branch of tin, and very good ground. C. H. RICHARDS.

#### ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

June 7.—I beg to send you this day's ticketing paper, by which you will observe that our seventy-six tons of ore were sold at 5l. 8s. per ton; average standard, 110l. 13s.; average produce, 7l.

June 9.—*Seventy Fathom Level East*.—Lode eighteen inches wide, producing some good ore. *Seventy Fathom Level West*.—Lode twenty inches wide, eight inches good ore; in the other part there are stones of good ore. *Sixty Fathom Level West*.—Lode eight inches wide, with some good ore. *Sixty Fathom Level East*.—Lode thirty inches wide, with good stones of ore. *Fifty Fathom Level East*.—Lode eight inches wide, with stones of ore. We have set one pitch in the back of the twenty fathom level, to two men, at 12s. in 20s.; and one in back of sixty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, to two men, at 12s. in 20s. The crusher will go to work on the 14th or 15th of this month. W. had a sample of the ore assayed, from the seventy fathom levels, and it produced 7l. C. H. RICHARDS.

#### HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

June 11.—The ground in the engine-shaft still continues hard. In driving the eighty fathom level west, we on Saturday last discovered a cross-course, but with regard to its size or the heave it is likely to produce on the lode, remains to be proved by further excavations. We have taken down the lode in the western stopes, at the back of this level, and find its quality inferior; the lode is large, chiefly composed of mudiic and quartz. The lode in the eastern stopes, at the back of this level, is just as last reported, worth about 10l. per fathom. In the seventy fathom level west, and also the stopes in the back of this level, we have no alteration, as the men in these bargains have been employed the last week in desuing the lode. The ground in seventy cross-cut south, towards Flap-jack lode, is still favourable for driving, and water strongly perforating through the ground, which greatly indicates the approximation of the lode. The lode in the sixty-two fathom level west is about six inches big, at present point. The lode in the fifty-two fathom level west is worth about one ton of ore per fathom, with indications sufficient to warrant future improvements. Our tribute pitches are chiefly looking well. F. PHILLIPS.

#### EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

June 11.—By way of report I beg to inform you that in the early part of last week we fished the nine fathom level at Orchard, and set three pitches, varying from 9s. 6d. to 11s. in the pound, since which the forking has gone on but slowly, owing to the falling of the clack in the lift; but previously to our commencing working the engine, we had put down a side lift, in order to facilitate the forking, and this will enable us to draw the water sufficiently low, so that we can change it in a day or so, after that I trust every thing will go on as well as we can wish. At Trewithen we have forked eight fathoms. At Boundary not quite so much, owing to a dam being laid in the twenty-three fathom level, at a former working, for the purpose of raising the water to the adit level during the working at Trewithen; yet it is gradually diminishing, and not likely to impede seriously our forking this part of the mine. FRANCIS EVANS.

#### TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

June 11.—The lode in the south end, at the 135 fathom level, still produces silver lead ores. The winze sinking from the 125 to the 135 fathom level, is sunk about two fathoms, and the lode produces saving work. In the winze sinking from the eighty-five to the ninety-five fathom level, the lode is of the same size as last reported, and producing silver lead ores. This winze is sunk about five fathoms two feet, and we hope to hole in the course of the month, when we shall resume driving the ninety-five fathom level. The lode in the south end, at the eighty-five fathom level, is much the same as last reported. At North Tamar the shaft is sunk about three fathoms two feet, and the men are now employed in timbering it to that depth. Last month's ore are in course of dressing, and we hope to sample, in the course of a week, about five tons. MARK JAMES.

#### UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

June 12.—*Eastern Diagonal Shaft*.—We have not broken down the lode in this shaft since our last report. *Twenty-five Fathom Level*.—In the eastern end of this level the lode is one foot wide, producing some good ore. In driving this level west, the lode is about two feet wide, with but little ore at present. *Thirty-five Fathom Level*.—The lode in this level is from two to three feet wide, very good for ore. *Adit Level*.—Driving east the lode is two feet wide, with stones of ore in it; the stopes in the back of this level, lode two feet wide, with ore throughout, of a fair quality. *Ten Fathom Level*.—Rising in the back we find the lode three feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. *Twenty Fathom Level*.—Lode two feet wide—poor. *Thirty Fathom Level*.—Lode three feet wide, producing some ore, with a promising appearance. In the stopes, lode two feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. *William's Shaft*.—Lode is four feet wide, two feet good ore. *Thirty-six Fathom Level*.—We have done nothing on the lode in this level since our last. C. PENROSE.

#### ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, June 12.—We sampled to-day, at Great St. George, 695 tons; it will, I trust, sell well, of which, in fact, I have little doubt. Captain Goyen has just arrived from underground, and reports that Callaway's lode is intersected at the thirty fathom level cross-cut, driving by the summen. The western end is about twelve inches wide, of good yellow ore, a stone of which is now lying before me. The eastern end is much smaller, and contains but little ore. Nothing more than this can be reported of our underground operations. H. HUMPHRIES.

#### TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Our prospects throughout the mine are improved, particularly at Shauger. The thirty fathom level on each lode is now producing ore, and likely, from its appearance, to improve. The twenty fathom level, on the north lode, is also looking well, worth about 6l. per fathom. From these two levels, after some time, no doubt we shall cut out pitches more durable than any we have yet discovered. In the engine-shaft we are getting down in a fine country, without any diminution of water, and in about six weeks I hope to see the lode at the fifty fathom level. At Christie, in the twenty fathom level, we are securing ground on the slide, and shall drive to find the lode on the other side. From present appearances (if I am not mistaken) the mine is more valuable than she has been for several months, and I have no doubt of again increasing our sampling, which I hope will be more permanent. W. SINCOCK.

## REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Callington, June 11.—I beg to say, in driving north, at the sixty fathom level, the lode is from six to eight inches in width, producing good work for silver lead ores. Going south, at this level, the character of the lode is much the same as last reported, about six inches wide, yielding silver lead ores. Driving east, on Johnson's lode, at this level, it is pleasing to say, the lode at present has a very promising feature, producing excellent work for tin. The lead lode, at the fifty fathom level north, continues without much variation; lode about six inches in width, with stones of ore. At the forty fathom level south we have a very promising lode, from ten to twelve inches big, yielding good work for lead. In Johnson's winze-shaft the men are prosecuting their bargain with as much speed as possible; we expect the shaft will be completed as deep as the forty fathom level by the close of the present month. Our tribute department looks as well as can be reasonably expected, and the men are all working steadily. S. HARPUR.

#### TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

June 6.—I am glad to say that the lode in the engine-shaft is still large, and continuing to produce excellent work for tin, and still likely to continue. The lode in the 135 level is also large, and yielding some good work for copper ore, and is very promising. The 120 level, which has been poor for some time, is now producing good stones of tin stuff, and very kindly. The 120 level is in a hard and poor channel of ground, but hope soon to get into the same channel as we have passed through in the level above. The 110 level is again being set to drive east, but cannot commence it for a day or two, till the tin stuff from the stopes is cleared—the stopes are suspended till that is done. The air being very bad in the 120 east, we have commenced sinking a winze to go down on it from the 110, which will both ventilate the end and prove the ground. The 100 end east is producing fair quality tin stuff, and promising. The ninety is yielding some tin stuff, but not rich at present. We have a good branch of copper ore by the side of the tin part of the lode in the eighty-one, about eight inches wide, yielding good work. The winze from the seventy-two is producing some tin stuff, but the tin part of the lode is at present small. Palmer's shaft is in a regular course of sinking in kindly killas ground, in which we find particles of copper ore, which are good omens of what the lode will be when met with it. At Tincroft old shaft (or shaft on Tincroft old lode) the men have been engaged securing the shaft with timber, and fixing ladders, and hope to be able to clear under the twenty-three fathom level in about a week. Our tribute departments continue much the same as last week. I beg to hand you the copy of our sales of copper and tin for the past month. Tin, 434l. 17s. 6d.; copper, 1626l. 19s. 9d. W. PAUL.

#### CORNUBIAN MINE.

Chicerton, June 12.—Since I wrote you last we have had an improvement in the eight fathom level west, on Chiverton lode; we cut lead in this level last week, and it still looks promising; several kibbles of good work have been drawn to grass from this level, and we hope it will make a fine bunch of lead. Our twenty-four fathom cross-cut from the new engine-shaft appears to be getting near the west counter, as there is a plenty of water proceeding from the same, and other indications that bespeak the lode to be nigh. Our twenty-four fathom level east, on the Chiverton lode, is in a fine strata of ground, and good stones of lead have been broken from this level to-day. Our twenty-four fathom level east, on the west counter, still looks promising, but it has not been as yet so productive as we anticipated. The twenty-four fathom level west, on west counter, is poor. At the thirty-two fathom level cross-cut we expect to cut the Chiverton lode shortly. We have had good branches of lead in this level, which is a good indication in general for the lode that is near at hand—I hope our expectations will be realised. We have now at the surface about fifteen tons of lead dressed and undressed. J. BORLASE.

#### WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

June 11.—*Forty-two Fathom Level* (east from Buckingham's engine-shaft). Driven two fathoms two feet in the past month; the lode in the end is about ten inches wide, composed of peach and black and grey ores. *The Forty-two West*.—Lode about twelve inches wide, composed of peach and mudiic, mixed with a little copper ore. *The Thirty Fathom Level South* (on Hodge's cross-course).—Driven four fathoms five feet six inches in the past month. We have turned to drive east, to search for the lode we cut on the western side of the cross-course. *Thirty Fathom Level East* (on the middle and south branches).—The lodes about nine inches wide, composed of gossan and a regular branch of ores, about four inches wide; the ore now sampled from these lodes will make a produce of about 14 per cent., which proves the quality of them. *South Adit Shaft*.—Ground hard, but we expect there will be a change for the better; it is now down eight fathoms two feet two inches below shallow adit. *Wilkinson's Engine-Shaft*.—Sunk near two fathoms in the past month; the lode is about three and a half feet wide, composed of gossan, producing good stones of grey, black, and yellow ores. M. WILLIAMS.

#### HENOCK AND CHRISTOWE MINING COMPANY.

June 5.—I feel great pleasure in reporting to you to-day the great improvement we have in the lode in the twenty fathom level. When we first cut the lode there was a great quantity of water issuing from it, so that we were obliged to drive the engine eleven strokes per minute for four days successively, but now the water is abated to about four strokes per minute. I find the lode to be very large, from nine to ten feet through, producing some excellent stones of silver lead ore. In Clemow's winze, sinking from the ten fathom level to the twenty, coming down about three fathoms to the north of the cross-cut, we have a good lode, but it appears to be dipping north, and we shall have about five fathoms to drive in the twenty fathom level to cut it. You will perceive in my former reports, the branch in the ten fathom level north was about two or three inches big, and now in sinking about three fathoms, I find it to increase to the size of eighteen inches, and still going wider as we go down. This, of course, holds out to us the most flattering prospects, and I confidently expect, that our efforts are long will be crowned with the greatest success. The twenty fathom level south, we shall have about ten fathoms to drive to cut the lode to the south of the slide, where there is a good bunch of lead gone down for many fathoms in length—that will be taken away on tribute for about 3s. in the 1l. On Saturday last I set the end to drive on the course of the lode, at 50s. per fathom, and Clemow's winze, at 55s. per fathom. Our engine-shaft is now down about four fathoms under the twenty fathom level, and I set the remaining part of the lift, at 8l. 5s. per fathom. I conclude from our present appearances, that we have a rich and permanent mine. HENRY JAMES.

## FOREIGN MINES.

### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Gongo Soco, March 30.—Dr. Vianna has been at Gongo for the last three or four days on a professional visit; he left this morning for Caethe, where I am to follow him to-morrow, to complete and sign the deeds of purchase of the estates of Ribeiro Bonito, and Boa Vista, and the deed of an arrangement which settles in favour of the association the claim to ownership of a house in Gongo, decided to be valid by Dr. Vianna. Before closing the arrangement in regard to Ribeiro Bonito, which I reported in my letter of 19th December, 1837, I was anxious to have the question of the waters of that estate settled beyond a doubt, and I accordingly ordered a fresh survey to be made by the mining captains and Mr. Baird, jointly; the result of this survey has been, that after carefully levelling a new line of direction for the water, the certainty has been obtained, that the lowest point at which the Ribeiro Bonito stream can be taken up so as to give 1200 gallons per minute (which is twelve gallons per minute more than the united force of all the water now used in the Gongo mine), is eleven fathoms above the Don Irmaos water-course, by which the Ribeiro Bonito waters would be brought to the Gongo mine, which they would reach after a series of works, both extensive and expensive, should that become necessary—not expensive in proportion to the importance, nor in proportion to the cost of any other alternative which in the absence of this fortunate discovery might some day have become unavoidable. These considerations, maturely weighed, have determined me to purchase the whole property instead of that part only provisionally agreed for as reported in my letter of 19th December, 1837; and I derive no small degree of satisfaction from the position of independence on all the essential points of water and timber in which this measure, and the purchase of Boa Vista, have placed the association. The price of the estate of Ribeiro Bonito is six contos of reis (to which must be added 300 reis) for one-half of the duty of 10 per cent. payable to Government, the seller paying the other half. We continue to obtain portions of rich ore from the deepest, and from the eastern and western points of our works—a circumstance which opens a cheering prospect for future operations. G. V. DUVAL.

Gold produce from the 10th to the 19th of March (eight days).—Stamps, 11 lbs. 10 oz. 3 dwts. 12 grs.—59 lbs. 14 dwts. Ditto from the 20th to 29th of ditto (nine days).—Stamps, 17 lbs. 9 oz. 13 dwts. 14 grs.—52 lbs. 6 oz. 3 dwts. 10 grs.—Total (seventeen days), 111 lbs. 6 oz. 17 dwts. 10 grs. Total produce from 1st Jan. to 29th March, 305 lbs. 4 oz. 13 dwts. 20 grs.

### CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

March 1.—*Mina de Pedra Bottoms*.—It will be seen from my recent weekly reports, that the lode has appeared very promising, which has been the case throughout the month. The only reason I can give for its not having been more productive, is, that that lode or branch has been too big. I well remember hearing a native captain mention this circumstance when I first visited the mine, viz., that what has now occurred was invariably the case, when the branch became bigger than usual; however, it is satisfactory to find, that the character of the lode continues the same, and that a decided improvement in the quality is taking place.

*Mina Mestre Shaft* (Moore's Level).—After having driven in various directions seven fathoms one foot in search of the lode beyond the cross-course mentioned in my last monthly report, as having been cut, we discontinued for

the time on account of the hard ground; since then, the men have been employed with some of their blacks in driving out towards the soft ground, which we had in the shallow adit, under the supposition that it will make down to this level—four fathoms have been driven. In the mean time we shall find the direction of the jaetinga course, which we have now in the deep adit, before deciding what other steps will be taken for the accomplishment of this work. Another party of blacks, under the care of the pair of men employed here, have been driving west for the Mina Mestre branch six and a half fathoms, when they cut a cross-course supposed to be Northey's; we have blocked up the end for the present, as any further proceedings in this direction, until there is an outlet for the water, would be dangerous.

*Deep Adit*.—In the course of the month we met with a twist in the lode, having the form of an "arch," and dipping under the level, in all appearance, as if never to rise again; but after driving a few days in different directions we found it not rising from the bottom of the level, but coming down from the back or roof; by some cause or other the lode has been cut off, and made itself beyond this point. I mention this as a rather curious circumstance, there being no sign of a cross-course or slide, nor any alteration in the run of the strata from its usual course. Ground driven during the month is 31 fms. 6 in. J. DALLEY.

Gold Report.—Total up to 1st of February, 205 lbs. 8 oz. 4 dwts. 18 grs. Ditto to 2d of March, 12 lbs. 6 oz. 7 dwts. 15 grs.—Total, 218 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dwts. 9 grs.

### NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Cocao, March 19.—Our produce is again small, but the mining reports will have made it evident that it must be so for a short time; it has already been stated that our produce, as advised in any past day, has been the result of workings sometimes partially on two, but generally on one vein. I have already intimated that we are now adopting measures to facilitate the extraction of the ore, and instead of keeping M'Donnell's nine-head stamps working only eight or ten hours a-day, I hope to see our operations carried on simultaneously in six veins, and sufficient ore brought to the surface to keep both M'Donnell's and Reid's stamps in active employment during the twenty-four hours. My anxiety may perhaps anticipate the period, but I must repeat that I have every confidence that the day is fast approaching when we shall have the satisfaction of congratulating you in a decided amelioration in our prospects, as well as in our produce. I do not found my hopes on the possibility of meeting with gold in such quantities as to justify the fame which this mine did enjoy—the veins, as we have discovered them hitherto have not been rich, they have been poor as compared with our hopes, and I have my calculation on the quality of the ore such as I have found it. On two occasions only has justice been done to any of our veins, by the application of an adequate force. On one of these we obtained 10 marcs 7 oz. 3 oits. 19 grs., on the other 13 marcs 55 grs.; this was the result of stuff broken from the stopes on the cross-cut vein, and passed through a nine-head stamps, which seldom at either occasion marked more than nine hours per day. We can easily add three more heads to M'Donnell's stamps, and we shall then have twenty-four heads at work. Our work now in progress will very shortly enable us to keep them employed night and day, and I think, that under the circumstance, without even calculating on any improvement in the quality of the ore, I am justified in recording my expectation of a proportionate increase in our produce. Endeavouring to form a correct opinion of our actual position, I cannot omit calling your attention to the fact, extraordinary as it may appear, that the veins for the discovery of which the engine-shaft was sunk, and which was the object indeed, to the attainment of which, all our workings in the Rasjao were addressed, have been till very lately entirely unknown to us, or in so much at least, as that we had not even seen the bed of jaetinga which contains them; this is a fact, that is entitled to, and commands attention, for it must unequivocally prove how unquestionably small has been our advance towards proving the mine, and how very inadequate the data we possess for forming a just estimate of what may be its capabilities. From M'Donnell's, the produce is 4 marcs 2 oz. 6 oits. 30 grs., of which the last fifteen hours stamping gave 1 marc 3 oz. 6 oits. 12 grs.

## COPPER AND TIN.

The Parliamentary Returns of the Copper and Tin imported and exported in the year 1837, moved for by Mr. Pendarves, have been just printed. We subjoin an abstract of them, as also of those for 1836, for comparison:—

### COPPER ORES IMPORTED FOR SMELTING.

From	1836.	1837.
Chili	8693	8055 tons
Ditto, by way of China	—	168
Cuba	3706	6425
Columbia (Bolívar Mines)	3078	1583
Sweden	1905	1469
Norway	183	—
United States of America	604	1224
Peru	4	122
Mexico	103	68
Italy	—	16
Germany	8	—
Holland	57	36
Spain	20	—
Total	18,361	19,466 tons.

### COPPER EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

For	1836.	1837.
Germany	156	259 tons.
Holland	349	1366
Belgium	201	442
France	1498	3255
Portugal	80	118
Italy	168	545
Turkey	42	30
Asia	3569	3630
Africa	153	153
British North America	168	183
British West Indies	340	330
Foreign West Indies	150	154
United States of America	2562	1215
Brazil	339	389
Chili	47	8
Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man	92	115
Sundry other places	101	90
Total	10,015	12,282 tons.

### BONDS FOR THE EXPORT OF COPPER FROM FOREIGN ORES CANCELLED.

In 1835	2772 tons.
1836	1939
1837	5155

### TIN IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From	1836.	1837.
Holland	8	126 tons.]
Belgium	162	16
East India Company's territories, exclusive of	—	—
Singapore	289	131
Singapore	289	795
Java	60	30
Siam	—	15
Somatra	—	18
China	—	3
United States of America	—	191
Chili	6	—
Peru	38	128
Total	1161	1454 tons.

### TIN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

For	1836.	1837.
Russia	94	151
Germany	4	10
Holland	20	22
Belgium	1	473
Sweden	4	22
Pussia	2	10
France	189	216
Italy	77	76
Turkey	103	230
Portugal	4	16
Spain	4	32
Morea	5	2
United States of America	3	9
British West Indies	14	8
Foreign West Indies	5	4
Brazil	14	6
Sundry other places	14	43
Total	557	863



## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## WEST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It having been resolved at a public meeting held in September last, that the above mine should be abandoned, the company dissolved, and the materials sold for the benefit of the shareholders, will you allow me to inquire through the medium of your valuable Journal, why so long a time should have been suffered to elapse without a dividend being declared? I can obtain no satisfactory information on the subject from the secretary of the company, which must be my apology for troubling you with this communication. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
London, June 14. A SUBSCRIBER.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**HARTLEPOOL DOCK AND RAILWAY BILL.**—Mr. Harland reported, in the House of Commons, on Monday evening last, from the committee on the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Bill, and to whom a petition against the said Bill was referred, that they had considered the said petition; that the application being solely for the purpose of raising an additional sum of money, the standing orders relative to Railway Bills did not apply to the present Bill; that the resolution of the House of the 23d day of March last had been complied with; and that they had examined the allegations of the Bill, and found the same to be true, and had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereto.

**GARNAKIRK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.**—Mr. Dennistoun reported, in the House of Commons, on Monday evening last, from the committee on the Garnekirck and Glasgow Railway Bill, that the application being solely for powers to raise a further sum of money, the standing orders relative to Railway Bills did not apply to the present Bill; and that the committee had examined the allegations of the Bill, and found the same to be true, and had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto.

**NEWTYPE AND COPPAR ANGUS RAILWAY.**—Mr. Chalmers reported in the House of Commons, on Friday, the 8th inst., from the committee on the Newtype and Coppar Angus Railway Bill, that the application being solely to raise a further sum of money, the standing orders relative to railway bills did not apply to the present bill; that the resolution of the House of the 9th day of March last had been complied with; and that they had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true, and had gone through the bill, and made amendments thereto.

**ACCIDENT FROM CARELESSNESS ON THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.**—On the night of Friday week two of the workmen employed in repairing the line of road having drunk too freely, and placed themselves between the two lines of railway, had forgot that they had attached the rope to the waggon from the engine across the middle of the road, in consequence of which they were knocked down by the rope, and thrown under the whole of the waggon. They were dreadfully injured, and but little hope remains of their recovery. This had nothing whatever to do with the trains by which passengers are conveyed.

**BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—The directors have entered into contracts for making the railroad from Croydon to Merton, at prices which fully bear out the estimates of the engineers; and the timber is being removed from the line preparatory to the commencement of the earth-work. The observatory upon Clayton-hill is nearly completed, and when that is done the tunnel shafts will be worked without loss of time. Workmen are actively engaged in diverting the turnpike-road upon the hill; the work is considerable, and the contractors are ordered to execute it as expeditiously as possible.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Yesterday morning, for the first time, some of the Bath, Bristol, and Reading stage-coaches proceeded from London by the Great Western Railway to Maidenhead, whence they will proceed on their destination. The time saved to Maidenhead is upwards of two hours.

**STEAM MUSIC.**—Amongst the numerous inventions which almost daily claim a share of public attention, we have to notice that of a steam organ, invented and adapted to the "Tyne" locomotive engine, the property of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, by the Rev. James Birkett, of Ovingham. This instrument bears the greatest resemblance to the organ; it consists of eight pipes, tuned to compass, what is termed by musicians an octave, but without any intervening tones or semitones. This is the first attempt to adapt a musical instrument to the steam-engine, capable of producing a tune, and though not so perfect as to admit of all the pleasing variety and combination of sound as the instrument to which we have compared it, there is no doubt but very considerable improvements will be made in this steam musical instrument by the inventor, who is a skilful musician as well as an ingenious mechanic. —*Tyne Mercury.*

**THE SHROPSHIRE RAILWAY.**—Meetings are being held in the various towns of Shropshire and Wales to facilitate this undertaking. The applications for shares are on the advance.

**HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY; OR, HULL AND LEEDS JUNCTION.**—The various works on this line are rapidly progressing, several hundred men being employed upon them. Tenders for the completion of the two remaining portions of the line, including the bridge over the river Derwent, near Wressle Castle, are advertised for. There is no doubt that the railway will be completed so as to be opened in the early part of 1840, as intended. The directors have contracted for a further quantity of iron rails, making 3500 tons in the whole; and it appears that upwards of four-fifths of the call of 5s. per share lately made have already been paid. This railway connects Liverpool with Hull by railway communication, when the railway from Manchester to Leeds, the North Midland, and the York and North Midland are completed; and it is probable that no other line in the kingdom of the same length (thirty miles and three quarters) has the same favourable gradients.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The men employed on this railway, near Reading, have all returned peaceably to their work, on being promised payment of the fortnight's wages, of which the defalcation of a sub-contractor had deprived them.

**PRESTON AND WYRE RAILWAY.**—The cuttings on this line are proceeding with great spirit. The contract from Burn Naze to Weston, a distance of eight miles, is expected to be finished by September. The other contract from Weston into Preston will be commenced forthwith.

**PREVENTION OF THE DRY-ROT.**—Dry-rot is a misnomer. This disease in timber ought to be designated a decomposition of wood by its own internal juices, which have become vitiated for want of a free circulation of air. If you rear a piece of timber newly cut down in an upright position in the open air it will last for ages. Put another piece of the same tree into a ship or into a house where there is no access to the fresh air, and ere long it will be decomposed. But should you have painted the piece of wood which you placed in an upright position, it will not last long; the paint having stopped up its pores, the intercepted juices have become vitiated, and have caused the wood to rot. Nine times in ten wood is painted too soon. The upright unpainted posts in the houses of our ancestors, though exposed to the heats of summer and the blasts of winter, have lasted for centuries; because the pores of the wood were not closed by any external application of tar or paint, and thus the juices had an opportunity of drying up gradually. If then you admit a free circulation of the air to the timber which is used in a house (no difficult matter) and abstain from painting that timber till it be perfectly seasoned, you will never suffer from what is called dry-rot. And if the naval architect, by means of air holes in the gunwale of a vessel (which might be closed in bad weather), could admit a free circulation of air to the timbers; and if he could also abstain from painting or doing with turpentine, &c., the outer parts of the vessel till the wood had become sufficiently seasoned, he would not have to complain of dry-rot. I am of opinion, that if a vessel were to make three or four voyages before it is painted or done with turpentine, &c., its outer wood would suffer much less from the influence of the weather than it usually suffers from its own internal juices, which cannot get vent on account of artificial applications to the pores. But still the timber would be subject to the depredation of the insect. To prevent this effectually, Mr. Kyan's process must absolutely be adopted to secure wood from what is called dry-rot, in places where a free circulation of air cannot be introduced. I consider Mr. Kyan's process perfectly unexceptionable. The long arrows which the Indians use in Guiana are very subject to be eaten by the worm. In 1812 I applied the solution of corrosive sublimate to a large quantity of these arrows. At this hour they are perfectly sound, and show no appearance that the worm has ever tried to feed upon them. —*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

## PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT CAMBORNE.

MAY 31.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
MINES ROYAL	United Hills	78	78	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	...	70	70	3 16 6	298 7 0	
	...	44	44	3 16 6	264 5 0	
	...	41	41	3 16 6	187 4 0	
	...	164	164	3 16 6	150 18 6	
	...	...	...	11 12 6	124 0 0	
2. VIVIAN AND SON.	East Wheal Crofty	53	53	3 0 6	160 6 6	
	...	314	314	5 15 6	181 18 3	
	...	46	46	5 7 6	233 9 0	
	...	90	90	5 16 6	524 5 0	
	...	284	284	9 19 6	284 5 9	
	...	19	19	2 10 6	47 10 0	
	...	40	40	3 17 6	144 0 0	
	...	22	22	3 1 6	67 13 0	
	...	32	32	3 6 0	105 12 0	
3. FREEMAN AND CO.	Dolcoath	61	61	6 4 6	379 14 6	
	...	20	20	6 17 6	104 3 4	
	...	374	374	3 15 0	65 12 6	
	...	36	36	6 5 6	235 18 0	
	...	37	37	9 11 0	353 7 0	
	...	47	47	5 5 6	247 18 6	
	...	43	43	6 1 0	217 3 0	
4. GREENFELL & CO.	East Wheal Crofty	38	38	4 1 6	388 4 6	
	...	404	404	6 4 0	251 2 0	
	...	80	80	6 8 6	514 0 0	
	...	79	79	4 12 6	365 7 6	
	...	60	60	8 2 0	534 12 0	
	...	65	65	4 12 6	300 12 6	
	...	62	62	5 17 6	364 5 0	
	...	60	60	6 8 6	385 10 0	
	...	59	59	2 6 0	185 14 0	
	...	54	54	6 8 6	396 19 0	
	...	51	51	5 6 0	270 6 0	
	...	48	48	4 17 6	263 4 0	
	...	29	29	4 17 6	198 13 0	
	...	19	19	2 10 0	47 10 0	
	...	26	26	2 5 0	68 10 0	
5. CROWN COPPER CO.	Dolcoath	20	20	6 17 6	104 3 4	
	...	104	104	11 12 6	124 0 0	
	...	60	60	8 14 6	523 10 0	
	...	52	52	10 9 6	544 14 0	
6. SIMS & CO.	Fowey Consols	87	87	5 2 0	443 14 0	
	...	54	54	2 4 6	129 3 0	
	...	194	194	4 8 0	85 16 0	
	...	64	64	5 18 6	379 4 0	
	...	38	38	5 18 6	225 3 0	
	...	60	60	4 16 6	289 10 0	
7. WILLIAMS AND CO.	East Wheal Crofty	62	62	3 12 6	297 5 0	
	...	404	404	6 4 0	251 2 0	
	...	314	314	5 15 6	181 18 3	
	...	57	57	5 6 6	303 10 6	
	...	46	46	5 1 6	233 9 0	
	...	284	284	9 19 6	284 5 9	
	...	174	174	3 15 0	65 12 6	
	...	104	104	11 12 6	124 0 0	
	...	56	56	2 4 6	111 5 0	
	...	34	34	6 5 6	225 18 0	
	...	34	34	11 13 0	396 2 0	
	...	78	78	5 9 0	425 2 0	
	...	24	24	3 5 0	78 0 0	
	...	20	20	6 8 6	128 10 0	
8. VIGORS & CO.	Dolcoath	20	20	6 17 6	104 3 4	
	...	194	194	4 8 6	85 16 0	
	...	38	38	5 18 6	225 3 0	
	...	37	37	4 10 6	167 8 6	
	...	52	52	4 15 6	248 6 0	
	...	1664	1664	...	...	
	...	2917	2917	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	15,928 0 0

## PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

MAY 30.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
1. FREEMAN & CO.	Allihies	41	41	9 0 0	369 0 0	
	Drwyscedd	39	39	6 8 0	249 12 0	
2. P. GREENFELL & SONS.	Ballymurtagh	31	31	2 9 0	75 19 0	
	Cobres	107	107	10 16 6	127 17 6	
	Llanidno	67	67	11 17 6	758 12 6	
	Llanberis	49	49	5 5 6	258 9 6	
	Laxey	17	17	3 6 0	66 2 0	
	Lwydd	22	22	8 12 0	189 4 0	
	Simnae Dylluan	17	17	6 6 6	107 10 6	
3. CROWN COPPER CO.	Allihies	97	97	8 17 6	860 17 6	
	...	240	240	9 0 0	752 0 0	
	...	76	76	9 10 6	714 7 6	
4. SIMS, WILLIAMS, & CO.	Coplapo	89	89	17 17 6	1480 6 0	
	Tigrony	304	304	5 4 0	173 6 8	
	...	57	57	5 5 0	299 5 6	
	...	9	9	3 6 0	29 14 0	
	...	5	5	3 19 6	19 17 6	
5. VIVIAN & SONS.	Ballymurtagh	31	31	2 9 0	75 19 0	
	...	42	42	2 18 6	122 17 0	
	...	125	125	8 4 6	1028 2 6	
	...	93	93	7 15 0	720 15 0	
	...	35	35	7 15 0	271 5 0	
	...	304	304	5 4 0	173 6 8	
	...	94	94	3 6 0	284 7 0	
	...	17	17	8 17 6	150 17 6	
6. WILLIAMS AND CO.	Ballymurtagh	101	101	3 8 0	343 8 0	
	...	60	60	2 11 0	153 0 0	
	...	45	45	3 8 0	153 0 0	
	...	90	90	17 15 6	1599 15 0	
	...	29	29	8 6 6	166 10 0	
	...	334	334	5 4 1	173 6 8	
	...	57	57	5 18 6	357 14 6	
	...	1	1	1 4 0	26 4 0	
	...	16	16	1 4 0	19 4 0	
	...	9	9	8 3 6	73 11 6	
	...	17	17	3 6 0	66 2 0	
7. BENSON, AND CO.	Llanidno	11	11	5 10 6	60 15 6	
	...	15	15	1 16 0	27 0 0	
MINES ROYAL	Coplapo	100	100	18 15 0	1875 0 0	
8. CO.	...	1893	1893	...	...	16,052 0 0

## SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Sampled May 23, and sold at Swansea, June 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Stand.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Stand.	Price.
Ballymurtagh	80	32	1294	2 12 0	Connoree	74	44	1204	3 3 6
ditto	76	32	1302	2 13 0	ditto	28	4	1294	2 18 6
ditto	71	42	121	3 10 0	ditto	16	6	113	4 13 6
ditto	53	22	1432	1 11 0	ditto	5	65	86	53 13 6
ditto	58	34	140	2 6 0	Allihies	60	11	1024	9 0 0
ditto	82	4	1254	2 18 0	ditto	33	114	108	9 4 0
ditto	46	32	137	2 7 6	Union	106	42	1234	3 0 0
ditto	38	32	1364	2 7 6	Tigrony	56	82	1502	2 13 0
ditto	37	24	1444	1 18 0	ditto	29	4	1144	4 15 0
ditto	36	34	1384	2 1 6	ditto	5	33	131	2 19 0
ditto	14	4	1284	2 17 6	Cronebane	15	5	1204	3 15 6
Knockmahon	112	92	1044	7 18 0	Ballygahan	45	42	1234	3 12 0
ditto	100	92	1044	7 18 0	ditto	23	34	133	2 8 0
ditto	98	92	1044	7 18 0	ditto	18	44	1254	3 1 6
ditto	91	92	1044	7 18 0	ditto	16	32	1284	2 11 6
ditto	59	74	108	6 5 0	Valparaiso	35	202	951	17 10 6
ditto	50	92	1034	7 14 0	Coplapo	35	21	964	17 19 6
ditto	22	94	104	7 12 6	ditto	33	222	944	19 3 0
ditto	20	92	1044	7 11 6	Sygon	31	34	141	2 3 0
Cobres	86	324	912	29 18 0	Llanidno	31	24	1614	1 7 6
ditto	80	274	94	28 7 6	New Mine	16	121	103	10 2 6
ditto	76	30	914	25 3 6	Penrill	15	62	113	5 10 6
Chill	83	118	1004	9 8 6	Peru	40	42	1284	2 19 6
ditto	71	36	914	30 14 6					
ditto	9	114	1004	9 5 6					
Ballymurtagh	556	...	21404	10	Ballygahan	102	...	313	15 0
Knockmahon	543	...	4189	14 0	Valparaiso	95	...	1664	17 6
Cobres	242	...	6364	19 0	Coplapo	68	...	1261	1 6
Chill	168	...	3047	4 6	Sygon	31	...	66	13 0
Connoree	123	...	660	0 0	Llanidno (N.M.)	31	...	42	12 6
Allihies	113	...	1023	12 0	Penrill	15	...	244	17 0
Union	106	...	318	0 0	Peru	40	...	119	0 0
Tigrony	105	...	355	6					
Cronebane	105	...	318	0 0					

## TOTAL PRODUCE.



